"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair in the morning, showers in the afternoon or night.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN—The Austrian elections are almost finished. The strength of the Christian Socialists has surprised the nation. A dense fog prevailed off Queenstown yesterday, delaying the movements of steamships. Lord Salisbury's health is improving. An intrenched position of the Philippine Island insurgents has been captured by the Spanish troops. The ceremonies in celebration of the centenary of William I. began in Berlin yesterday. It is reported that Princess Chimay, who eloped recently with a fiddler, is soon to appear on the stage in Berlin.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The situation in the flooded districts of the South is growing worse instead of better. No estimate of the loss of life can be attempted until the waters subside.

Four Staatsburg schoolboys tied two companions to a tree in the woods and started a brush fire under them. The children suffered seriously from fright and smoke. A forest fire resulted.

The blockade of Crete began at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. To all appearances it is directed solely against the Christians in the interior, and the Moslems will suffer little inconvenience. The hope of the Christians is that Greek vessels will run the blockade, and take food and clothing to them.

Page 3.

The Rev. E. J. Wilcox denounced Christians as responsible for the continued existence of the saloon. He scored ex-Senator Hill.

The first of a series of free Sunday afternoon discussions on social problems was held in Amity Hall before the Christian Workingmen's Institute.

Scores of men searched for Gen. J. S. Fullerton's body yesterday in the Youghiogheny River, near Oakland, Md., without success.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered her lecture on "A Glimpse into the Unseen World" at Chickering Hall last evening. She explained the aura of the astral body, about which so much has lately been written.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station raided a waiter's bedroom, and arrested him for playing cards with his friends. He was discharged in Jefferson Market Court.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his course of sermons on "The Bible as Literature," at Plymouth Church, chose as his text "The Message of Israel," which he said was religion.

The provisional programme of the Lambeth Conference has been received by Bishop Potter. It shows that many American Bishops have been invited to attend, and several of them have been asked to take part in the discussions.

The celebration of the silver jubilee of Father O'Hare, rector of St. Anthony's Church, in Greenpoint, was concluded with religious services, a banquet, and the presentation by his parishioners of a purse of $5,000. Archbishop Martinelli officiated at the early mass.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, in a sermon at the Church of the Messiah yesterday, declared that God's revelation was not exclusively contained in the Bible, but in the Book of Nature as well, and that it is still being written every day. He denied that the Bible is infallible, and said that it is not all inspired.

The Rev. William G. Frost, President of Berea College, delivered an address at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last night. He said that education must serve to show the value and dignity of labor and break down sectionalism and caste prejudices among the people of the South.

Page 4.

The newly appointed commission to establish standards of teas will hold its first meeting to-day. Mr. Woodworth, the Boston member, explains the purposes of the law under which the commission was appointed.

Page 5.

The large bronze gates for the Grant tomb are nearing completion, and will be ready to hang about the middle of April.

Page 7.

An entertainment was provided for the inmates of the Montefiore Home, in which they took part in a grand march, in costume, and tableaux.

The new building of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was formally opened with a Purim reception. About 500 visitors were received by President Borg and the Trustees, and were entertained with music and refreshments, and shown through the new structure and the improvements in the old parts.

Page 10.

Alfred Leggett, an actor, was held in Yorkville Police Court on a charge of passing a worthless check.

The Central Labor Union approved of the union sign of the Progressive Barbers and then had a short discussion about taxing beards.

Frederick Meyer of Jersey City bought a horse Saturday, and was arrested while trying in vain to make his new purchase stand on its head.

Policeman Repper arrested a man, who, as he first thought, was disrobing a woman on the street corner, but found later it was only a clothing store "dummy."

The '98 Centennial Association has elected officers and is preparing to go to Ireland in June and July, to celebrate the centennial of the rebellion of 1798.

New Yorkers turned out in throngs yesterday to enjoy the fine day. The parks and boulevards were crowded. Many oarsmen were out on the Harlem River.

The sudden death of Mrs. Mina Riedel was, on account of an anonymous letter alleging poisoning, investigated by Coroner's Physician Donlin, and it was found that the woman's heart was ruptured.

George Sheridan, Jr., of New Brighton was arrested late Saturday night on the charge of forging the name of the President of the Board of Education. He was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing.

George O. Starr, agent of Barnum & Bailey's Circus, yesterday brought on the liner St. Paul some human oddities—the Russian dwarf, whom he calls "Peter the Small," and two Hindoo girls who are united by a ligament just below their breasts.

The Board of Walking Delegates is considering whether or not to accept the invitation of Bishop Potter of the Council of Mediation and Conciliation, to meet him and consider the Columbia University strike.

A new engineers' union was formed, which, it is claimed, represents 20,000 men. Its primary object is to oppose Assembly Bill No. 462, which provides for a State Board of Examiners. A mass meeting to denounce the measure is to be held Friday night.

There was a slight fire in the dormitory of the Tenth Precinct Police Station, Brooklyn, early yesterday. A patrolman's bed was burned up, and another bed, occupied by a Sergeant, sleeping below, was deluged with water.

There is small chance of Senator Pavey's resolution calling for an investigation of the management of the State Capitol passing. Senators have gained too much patronage from the extravagance charged to make them favorable to the proposition.

A stranger passed a worthless check for $102 on F. W. Behr on Thursday. Saturday Mr. Behr arrested a man on the Bowery, accusing him of being the swindler. The alleged swindler was held for examination in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He claimed to be a victim of mistaken identity.

Oscar S. Straus returned to New York Saturday, after a three months' journey in England, France, and Spain. He said that in England there was great hope that the arbitration treaty would become a law; in France he found the warmest sentiment expressed toward America, and he saw no disagreeable manifestations in Spain. The general opinion concerning the Crete affair was that peace would be maintained. Both France and England seemed to be wonderfully prosperous.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

BLOCKADE OF CRETE BEGUN

Apparently Directed Solely Against the Christians in the Interior.

DOES NOT AFFECT THE TURKS.

Greek Vessels Expected to Run the Blockade and Carry Food and Clothing to the Starving Christians.

CANEA, March 21.—According to the proclamation issued by the foreign Admirals, the blockade of Crete began at 8 o'clock this morning.

It is apparent that the blockade is directed solely against the Christians in the interior, and that the Moslems will suffer little inconvenience from the action of the six great Christian nations of Europe. It appears that the object of the blockading squadron is to prevent the landing of supplies of food, clothing, &c., destined for the starving Christians in the interior, while the Mussulmans who have flocked to the coast towns are allowed to land whatever they want.

The few Christians remaining here find it difficult to understand the motives that are prompting the powers to exert their energies to crush the Christian population of the island, while the Moslems are given a free hand to do about as they please. About the only hope of the Christians outside the coast towns is in Greek blockade runners, who will not hesitate to run through the cordon of foreign warships around the island.

There was an exchange of shots yesterday between insurgents and Moslem volunteers in the vicinity of Suda Bay. The Turkish warships in the bay bombarded the insurgents, but the result is not known. A number of foreign warships were in the bay, but they took no part in the firing.

PRINCE GEORGE FOR GOVERNOR.

Greeks Fire on Turkish Soldiers on Their Own Territory.

ATHENS, March 21.—It is stated here that the powers are seriously discussing the question of nominating Prince George of Greece for Governor of Crete.

A number of Greek sharpshooters at Pramanda, on the frontier, fired upon some Turkish soldiers, who were on their own territory. The Turks were deeply angered, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that their officers prevented a conflict. The Greeks were equally desirous with the Turks for the opening of hostilities, and it was hard to hold them in check. The advices reporting the incident do not state when it occurred.

PREPARING TO OPPOSE TURKEY.

Excitement Among Greeks and Arabs in Jerusalem.

ATHENS, March 21.—The Acropolis reports that there is great excitement among the Greeks and Arabs in Jerusalem. Two thousand Christians in Palestine and Syria are preparing to oppose the Turks in the event of war. A number of Abyssinian pilgrims have also been affected by the war feeling against the Turks and are joining the Christians.

COL. VASSOS IS DEFIANT.

It Is Believed that He Will Assume the Offensive Soon.

CANEA, March 21.—If any further evidence was necessary to prove the antagonism of the powers, as represented by their Admirals, to the Christians, it is furnished by an incident that has just occurred at Akrotiri, where the fleets recently bombarded the insurgents' position. The insurgents there are cut off from receiving provisions from the land side by the Turkish and foreign troops, and the foreign warships have prevented them from receiving supplies from sea. Their position is becoming desperate, and they yesterday sent envoys to Suda to beg that food be supplied to them from the warships. The Admirals refused to give them the assistance asked for, but said that if medical aid was needed it would be forthcoming. Later several of the doctors from the fleets visited the camp of the insurgents.

It is reported here that when the Italian officer who was intrusted with the duty of notifying Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation, of the establishment of the blockade, handed a copy of the blockade proclamation to the Greek commander the latter, after reading it, declared that he would resist it as far as it was in his power to do so. Later he had a conference with the insurgent chiefs, and he afterward stated that he would cause every copy of the autonomy proclamation to be torn up.

Judging from the reports which reach Canea from the camp of Col. Vassos, it is thought that he intends to assume the offensive shortly, in which case plenty of employment will be furnished to the foreign troops.

It is rumored that Greece has offered to buy the island from Turkey. This idea grows in favor rapidly. There is little doubt if Turkey would accept such an offer that the money for the purchase could be found in twenty-four hours.

ACCIDENT TO A TURKISH WARSHIP.

She Strikes a Bridge and Causes a Panic Among Spectators.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—While the battleship Osmaniyeh was passing out of the Golden Horn yesterday in company with a number of other Turkish war vessels, she collided with the old bridge leading from the Un Kapani quarter of Constantinople to Galata. There was a large crowd assembled on the bridge to witness the departure of the warships, and when the Osmaniyeh struck the structure there was a panic, the crowd thinking that the bridge would be knocked down. In the rush for the solid ground many persons were injured. What damage was sustained by the warship, if any, is unknown.

The vessels which sailed yesterday complete the squadron which is awaiting orders off Gallipoli, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. The squadron, including torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, numbers twelve vessels.

NOTIFIED OF THE BLOCKADE.

Announced to the United States Government by the Powers.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The representatives in Washington of the six powers signatory to the Berlin treaty—Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia—have in concert notified this Government of the blockade of Crete, the respective notes of Sir Julian Pauncefote, M. Patenotre, Baron de Fava, Baron von Thielman, M. Hengelmulle von Hengervar, and M. de Kotzebue having been delivered to Secretary Sherman to-day.

They were almost identical, and consisted of a mere formal announcement of a blockade to Cretan ports against ships under the Greek flag, commencing at 9 o'clock this morning. Merchant vessels of neutral powers, including those of the United States and of the treaty powers, while subject to overhauling by the blockading warships of the concerting fleets, are not to be disturbed in their ordinary commercial occupations if they carry no merchandise intended for use of the Greeks or insurgents on the island.

It is a question whether this Government will give its assent to this form of blockade, which involves a grave departure in international law, and would establish a precedent abolishing rights that the United States might not desire to surrender. There is little or no likelihood of an American vessels in the Mediterranean are practically ade, for the Stars and Stripes on merchant vessels in the Mediterranean is practically unknown. An indication of this is given in the records of the Suez Canal, the American flag having passed that highway only three times in 1895, on two private yachts and one man-of-war, while in 1896 not a single vessel showed our flag in the canal. This year the passage of the cruiser Detroit early next month will probably be the only occasion for showing the American colors in the Red Sea. Around Crete an American ship is rarer than at Suez.

Nevertheless, if the United States should even tacitly consent to being kept out of Crete, where there is no proclaimed condition of war, any more than there is in Cuba at the present time, such action, it is anticipated by those familiar with international precedents, may establish an awkward precedent in relation to countries where American commerce is immeasurably more important and where American merchant flags are more numerous.

CRUELTY OF SCHOOL BOYS.

Four Staatsburg Lads Tied Two Companions to a Tree and Started a Brush Fire Under Them.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 21.—At Staatsburg on Friday a number of schoolboys came near burning to death two of their companions. The lads had their minds filled with Indian exploits from reading trashy novels and newspapers. To imitate some of the deeds described in the literature upon which they had been feasting, they tied Willie Terpening and Allen Burger to a tree, piled leaves and brush around them, and started a fire.

With the shrieks of the terrified children ringing in their ears, they ran away, apparently with the intention of letting them burn to death. The party included Cecil Horn, Ernest Killmer, Frank McManney, and John McManney, and the stirring incident occurred during the noon hour, they having strolled into the woods to play.

After going some distance from his suffering companions Frank McManney returned and released them. The two little fellows were half-smothered by smoke, and were beginning to suffer from the heat. They were nearly crazy with fright. In a few minutes a fierce forest fire was in progress, to subdue which required the united efforts of the farmers of the neighborhood.

The boys were so thoroughly alarmed when they came to realize what they had done that they remained away from school during the afternoon. Truant Officer Hess had a hard chase to catch them. The ringleaders will be punished according to law.

QUAY FIGHTS A PANTHER.

With the Assistance of a Guide and Hired Man the Beast Is Put to Death—A Florida Incident.

SAN LUCIE, Fla., March 21.—Senator Quay caught a fine tarpon Friday after a hard tussle. After securing the tarpon the party landed a mile south of the Senator's house and started up through the woods.

Suddenly a scream was heard, and a big, dark body dropped from a tree upon the astonished bearers of the fish and began taking huge mouthfuls out of the tarpon, growling angrily all the while. The men were thrown down by the animal's weight.

"A panther!" shouted Seminole "Jim," the guide, and he picked up a big light-wood knot, and started for it. "Sam" Burke, Quay's companion, took out his big fish knife, while the Senator drew his revolver and began firing. The shots only enraged the beast, and it turned to spring on the Senator.

"Jim" brought his heavy club down on the animal's skull. It fell, but in a moment was up again and ready for fight. Quay fired again, and then "Jim" once more attacked the beast. He managed to knock the beast over, and then snatching the knife from Burke, he dashed in, and inflicted the death blow. It was a good-sized male panther. The hide will be taken to Beaver Falls.

A STATE WARRANT TRACED.

The Deficit of Treasurer Joseph Bartley of Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb. March 21.—When State Treasurer Joseph Bartley retired from office and was arrested for being a half million short, much speculation was indulged in as to the location of the warrant for $200,000, the appropriation for which was made by the Legislature to reimburse the State school fund for money stolen in the Capital National Bank collapse.

There was no record of the transaction on the books other than the entry of payment, which was the last official act of Bartley. Now it has developed that the warrant was negotiated by the United States National Bank of Omaha to the Chemical National Bank of New York. The interest and discount was $20,000. There is no suspicion of fraud except so far as the ex-State Treasurer is concerned.

There never has been any accounting whatever of the school funds in the possession of the Treasurer. The legislative committee which is to be appointed to investigate the conduct of the different State offices will take up this matter and recommend a thorough revision of the system of auditing and controlling the receipt and expenditure of State money.

A Newspaper to be Sold.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 21.—An order was made in the Circuit Court yesterday for the sale of The Grand Rapids Democrat newspaper property under foreclosure. The sale will take place April 2, and it is understood that Elliott G. Stevenson, late partner with Don M. Dickinson, and former Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will bid it in, as he holds the largest creditor interest.

THE FLOODS IN THE SOUTH

The Situation Growing Worse Instead of Better, as Was Expected Saturday.

MANY APPEALS FOR HELP.

Boats Passing Through Tree Tops to Rescue the Victims of the Disaster—Work to Save the Levees Abandoned.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Latest advices from the flooded country south of here state that the situation is hourly growing worse. Walls of water have beaten down the levees at many points, and dwellers are at the mercy of the flood. Out of thirty-eight telegrams received here from the lower river, but one records a cessation of the rise. This was from Cairo, Ill., but the halt of the flood to-day was due to the breaks in the levees adjacent in Kentucky and Missouri.

The most disheartening intelligence comes from the Iowa and Dakota Valleys of the Missouri River. Warm weather has turned the snow to water, which is added to the already overflowing streams. Work on levee barriers is practically abandoned in Arkansas and Mississippi as useless. At Chicot, Ark., a bargeload of sand bags was dumped into a levee break. They only served to widen the breach. This is the experience at other points, and work on the outer barriers is abandoned, and every hand turned to save the inner levees.

A dispatch from Ripley, Tenn., says there is a strong current through Peel Foot lake and the old river bayou. It is feared the river will seek its old channel through the lake, which was shifted twenty miles west by the earthquake of 1812. South of Helena, Ark., the levee breaks are most numerous and the damage greatest. The five steamers employed by the Memphis relief committee were reinforced to-day by two Government boats towing barges. These steamers pick their way through the tree tops.

The C. B. Bryan steamed due west from Memphis yesterday thirty-eight miles and returned with 130 people and a barge load of livestock. At Austin, Miss., forty miles below Memphis, but two houses remain on dry land. From these twenty-four people were rescued. Relief work is now occupying more attention than endeavors to fight the flood with levees. A relief committee was organized in Little Rock, Ark., yesterday. Memphis continues to save life and property unaided by the Government of Arkansas.

Last night Major Ambury, in charge of the river and harbor work at St. Louis, received a telegram from Senator Alger, directing that help and rescue measures be at once undertaken by the United States fleet in this vicinity. The Merchants' Exchange took up the rescue work yesterday. A wholesale shoe merchant received this appeal from a customer at Osceola, Ark.:

"Our entire country in great distress from overflow. We need help badly. Start subscription at once."

Another establishment received the following from the Mayor of Osceola: "Gentlemen: At the request of our citizens I write for the assistance of our people. We are in the flood; our people are suffering, and we must have help. Send us some money. J. W. Borum, Mayor."

Gov. Jones of Arkansas yesterday sent a company of militia to guard the levees of Desha County, as there were fears that Mississippi men might try to save their own homes by cutting the levee on the Arkansas side.

Unconfirmed rumors of great loss of life are met at every hand, but the death roll cannot even be approximated till the flood subsides. The situation is indeed gloomy, with small prospects of immediate betterment.

THE LEVEES GO TO PIECES.

Thousands of Acres of Farming Lands Submerged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21.—The levees for a stretch of fifteen miles from and south of Osceola, Ark., went all to pieces to-day. There were some twelve or fifteen breaks, in extent from 200 to 1,000 yards. All the water from the overburdened river is sweeping over the St. Francis Basin, to return to the river just above Helena. Breaks are expected at Luxora, on the same side, but above Osceola.

Most of the woman and children had already left Osceola, only the men remaining to strengthen and guard the levees. These were to-day taken across the river to the Tennessee side, which is secure by reason of a tall bluff. Below, also on the Arkansas side, there is a break at Modoc. Along the Mississippi front every levee is reported intact and in no immediate danger. Engineers here are rather dubious, however, about their holding out, although every material break on the opposite side is a relief to just that extent.

The acres of farming lands submerged through the breaks aggregate well up in the thousands. No drownings were reported to-day. The river fell one-tenth of a foot.

THE DES MOINES RIVER RISING.

About Three Hundred Families Driven from Home by the Water.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 21.—The Des Moines, contrary to all expectations in the face of the fact that the weather has been cold for twenty-four hours, has risen three feet since last night, and is now over sixteen feet above normal and still rising. About 300 families have been driven out of their homes by the water, but aside from this, the damage thus far is not heavy, as none of the larger buildings have been moved by the flood.

Was Very Nearly 102 Years Old.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 21.—Mrs. Mary Skiffington died suddenly this morning. She would have been 102 years old on April 6. She was in good health, and her faculties were unimpaired to the last. She recently recovered from a severe attack of the grip. She was born in Ballamore, County Leitrim, Ireland, and came to this country about thirty-four years ago. Her father lived to within a few months of 100 years. Until she was 100 years old she walked to church every Sunday. She leaves three children, three grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

Injured by a Runaway.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 21.—Lieut. Gov. A. W. Jones, with his guest, John Hall of Akron, was out driving a spirited pair of young horses this afternoon, when the team ran away near his residence, throwing both out on the paved street. Mr. Hall escaped injury. Gen. Jones was removed to his residence, suffering severely from bruises received.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES

Impossible Just Now to Fill Vacancies Because the Republicans and Democrats Disagree.

LATTER MAKE BIG DEMANDS.

If They Should Be Allowed the Republicans Would Be In the Minority in the Great Appropriations Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Republican and Democratic steering committees of the Senate are having a hard time reaching common ground in the matter of filling the vacancies in the committees. Mr. Gorman, acting for the Democrats, in all the conferences he had with Chairman Allison of the Republican committee, has taken the position that the Democrats should be permitted to name in each committee a Democrat for every Democrat who has been retired, regardless of the ratio such appointees would bear to the whole committee. The Republicans contend that in some cases this would work an injustice and have refused to yield.

The Committee on Appropriations, as constructed by the Republicans when they reorganized this committee, consisted of seven Republicans and six Democrats, but two of those placed on the committee as Republicans—Senators Teller of Colorado and Pettigrew of South Dakota—bolted the St. Louis Convention and no longer count themselves as Republicans.

Of the six Democratic members, Senators Blackburn of Kentucky, Brice of Ohio, and Call of Florida have been retired. Mr. Call probably will be returned when the Legislature of his State meets next month. The Democrats insist upon naming a Democrat for every one that has been retired.

If this should be done, the six Democrats and two bolting Republicans would form a majority of three, leaving the Republicans only five votes on the most important committee in the Senate, while at the same time that party is charged with the responsibility of the conduct of the affairs of the committee.

To this the Republicans will not agree, and until some conclusion is reached that will give the "straight-out" Republicans the majority vote on this committee, there will be no filling of vacancies, unless the Democrats, Populists, and bolting Republicans can agree upon a consolidated ticket. This seems improbable.

Meanwhile the new Republican Senators have been consulted, and having been made aware of the condition of affairs, are perfectly willing to go without committee assignments until their steering committee shall be able to force from the Democrats what it believes to be a just arrangement.

On no other committee does such a condition exist. The Commerce Committee has lost only one member, a Republican, in the person of Senator Squire of Washington. The Finance Committee has lost a Republican in Senator Sherman and a Democrat in Senator Voorhees. The failure to fill these vacancies will have no effect so far as the Tariff bill is concerned, for it is known that Senator Jones of Nevada (Silver Republican) will work in harmony with his Republican colleagues on this question and will vote to report the bill upon which they agree.

The Committee on Immigration has lost one Republican, one Populist, and three Democrats. The Judiciary Committee also has lost one Republican and three Democrats. The Naval Affairs Committee has lost one bolting Republican, one silver Republican, and two Democrats. The Post Offices and Post Roads Committee has lost one Republican and four Democrats, thus wiping out the entire Democratic representation and leaving Senator Butler, Populist, as the only minority member.

The Privileges and Elections Committee has lost its Republican Chairman, in the person of Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, and two Democrats. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has lost one Republican and two Democrats, and the Territories Committee one Republican and two Democrats.

In each of these committees the Republicans have the best of it so far as the vacancies are concerned, and they well can afford to let all the committees drift along as they are until the Democrats are willing to come to their terms.

RACE RIOT IN ALABAMA.

In a Fight Over a Negro Prisoner Two Officers Are Wounded.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—A terrific race riot prevailed last night at Brookside, a mining camp near Birmingham, a place noted for such things.

Johnson, a bad negro, was intoxicated and rioting in Burgin's saloon, and Marshal Glenn Tetherow arrested him. On the way to the lockup the negro called on a crowd of negroes whom he met to rescue him, and they obeyed the call by a prompt assault upon Tetherow.

Assistant Marshal Charles Silas, hearing the noise, rushed to the scene. He was just in time to prevent the rescue of the prisoner.

Prompt use of his pistol ended the career of John McKenzie, the colored leader of the mob. A general fight followed, in which the officers were helped by white citizens. Tetherow was shot in the head, and Silas received a fatal wound in the side. Several negroes were wounded. The blacks finally left the field, and the prisoner was taken to jail.

This afternoon white citizens gathered at the jail to lynch the prisoner, but while they were menacing the jail front the negro was taken away under a strong guard. The whites are still greatly excited.

Snowstorm in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—Reports received here to-night from Western Nebraska indicate a severe snowstorm prevalent. The blizzard extends from Schuyler, sixty miles west of here, to North Platte, in the further end of the State. A dispatch from Benkelman to-night says ten inches of snow has fallen and the wind is blowing it into great drifts. The loss of stock will be very large. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen at Central City.

Charles Scott Released.

HAVANA, March 21.—Charles Scott, the American who was arrested on Feb. 9 on the charge of having Cuban postage stamps in his possession, was released to-day, the court having dismissed the charge against him. He will leave for the United States on the steamer sailing Wednesday.

SERIOUS FIRE AT OTTUMWA, IA.

Flames Sweeping the Business District and the Department Helpless.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 21.—A fire started in the business district of this town at 5:30 o'clock this evening. The wind was blowing hard and the firemen were unable to cope with the flames.

The fire spread rapidly, and at 11 o'clock to-night was still beyond control. The loss already is over $225,000.

The fire started in Cullen's dry goods store. The gale has increased in force, and there is little hope of saving the business part of the town. Cullen's loss is $50,000; Pragh & Co., chinaware, lose $15,000; J. G. Meek, dry goods, $15,000; W. J. Donlan & Co., $30,000. The Cullen stock was not insured.

A VERY PECULIAR WAGER.

To Walk to New York and Return With Money and a Wife.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 21.—A peculiar wager was made to-day between Harry McKay Harrison and a man whose name is withheld, by the terms of which Mr. Harrison is to walk to New York and return within ninety days.

He must leave here without a cent of money, he must do no work on the trip, and must have $500 and a wife upon his return.

CONNERTY TIED TO A CHAIR.

Chicago Man, Forty Years Old, Placed in Restraint by His Father.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Patrick Connerty, seventy years old, with the assistance of his wife and daughter, tied his son, James, to a chair this evening and then went to the Maxwell Street Police Station and reported that he wished to have a member of his family arrested.

Policemen who went to the house, found James, who is forty years old, struggling to free himself from the chair. The other members of the family had taken refuge in a rear room. The officers subdued the man and he was taken to the station and locked up.

Members of the family say James occasionally acts in a disorderly manner, and the only way they can prevent him from doing harm is to tie him to some article of furniture.

MINISTER BERRY ON TRIAL.

Accused of Wrecking a Bank at Pawnee, Oklahoma.

PERRY, Oklahoma, March 21.—For five days the Rev. C. L. Berry, a well-known Missouri and Kansas Presbyterian minister, has been on trial at Pawnee for wrecking the Bank of Commerce in that city a year ago. The Rev. Mr. Berry is well known as a minister, and at the opening of the Cherokee strip he opened a bank at Pawnee with an advertised capital of $50,000. Last Spring this bank closed its doors, and a receiver took charge.

At the time depositors had $40,000 or $50,000 in the bank, but the receiver found only 60 cents in cash in the vault. When this was noised among the depositors a mob came near hanging President Berry, but officers saved him. The Grand Jury found over a dozen indictments against Mr. Berry, and he has been on trial for several days, and it is expected he will be found guilty.

His cashier, M. M. Holmes, has several indictments against him.

A LOCOMOTIVE BLOWN UP.

Engineer and Fireman Killed, but Nobody Else Injured.

CHICAGO, March 21.—A locomotive attached to the Chicago and Boston special on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad blew up this morning, instantly killing the engineer and fireman, and completely demolishing the engine.

The accident occurred in the yards of the road near the crossing at South Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. So great was the force of the explosion that the engineer was hurled into the air through a network of telegraph wires a distance of 200 feet. The fireman was thrown out on the other side of the engine against a cattle car that was standing on a side track, with such force that all his clothing was torn completely off. The dead engineer, Alexander Franks, lived at 508 Maple Street. Edward B. Smith, the fireman, lived at 6042 Princeton Avenue.

None of the remainder of the train crew nor any of the passengers were injured. The burning débris thrown from the engine when the explosion took place set fire to a number of freight cars that were standing on the side track.

The train ran 150 feet after the explosion, and, although the stop was quite sudden, the passengers were not thrown from their seats, and none of the coaches were damaged either by the explosion or the sudden stop.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen in the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys and risen in all other districts. There is a depression extending from Illinois southwestward over Texas, the barometer being lowest over Missouri, and there is an area of high pressure covering the Northwest, the barometer being highest north of Montana.

The weather has been fair on the Atlantic coast from New England southwestward to Florida, and local showers, with partly cloudy weather, have prevailed from the Gulf coast northward to the lake region.

Local rains are indicated for the central valleys and the lake region, and will probably extend eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast during Monday. Conditions are favorable for severe local thunderstorms from the lower lake region southward to Georgia and Alabama.

Cooler weather is indicated for the Southwest and the Central Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	20	38	40
6 A. M.	20	37	41
9 A. M.	23	40	44
12 M.	32	50	49
4 P. M.	36	62	57
6 P. M.	37	60	57
9 P. M.	36	55	54
12 P. M.	34	51	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48¾
Weather Bureau	49
Corresponding date 1896	38
Corresponding date for last twenty years	29

THE OAKES TOWED IN

Terrible Voyage from Hong Kong of a Ship which Had Been Given up as Lost.

SIX OF THE CREW DEAD.

Storms, Long Drifting Calms, Scurvy and Almost Starvation Were with the Vessel.

THE BRAVERY OF THE WIFE OF THE CAPTAIN.

Twelve of the Crew Now in Hospital Seriously Ill—The Tank Steamer Kasbek Was the Rescuer—The Sorrowful Story of the Log.

The American ship T. F. Oakes, long on the list of missing craft, was towed into the harbor yesterday, 259 days out from Hongkong. No broken spar nor parted stay, shattered bulwark, nor stoven boat was there to suggest the rigor of the storm or the vicissitudes of ocean voyaging. The wanderer came in, flying the Stars and Stripes from the monkey gaff, and as clean looking as could be expected for a sailer that had come round the Horn.

Three Yankee skippers who had met on the quarter deck of the lone ship flying the Hawaiian flag, the Helen Brewer, moored in Atlantic Docks, tossed their hats in air and gave three hearty cheers when they heard the news. Others there were who may have cheered, but many more will weep. There was little gratulation aboard the clipper as she lay at anchor off Quarantine. Sickness and the sign of death were there, and a yellow flag flying from the fore truck warned passing craft to give wide berth.

The story of the Oakes related to the crew, rather than to the craft. Her voyage began inauspiciously, with two terrific typhoons, but it was after these had given place to calms, and sails flapped idly, when the burning sun made oozy the decks and shrouds, and disease attacked the men, that the trials of the voyage commenced.

It is customary to make the voyage from China by way of the Cape of Good Hope, but in this instance it had been decided to cross the Pacific in hopes of more favorable trade winds. They were futile hopes, and while other ships have rounded Good Hope and returned again, the stricken Oakes, with bottom befouled and barnacled, has been lying in the doldrums, her men starving or victims of scurvy, dropping off one at a time, till six of their bodies had been consigned to the sea.

Picked Up By the Kasbek.

Not far from the ship yesterday lay at anchor the British oil tank steamer Kasbek, which had left Philadelphia a week before, laden with crude oil for Fiume, Austria. It was she that had towed in the Oakes. A glimpse of the craft had been caught by the Marine Observer at Sandy Hook on the night before. They were off the Highlands then, but a fog settled down before their identity was determined. "Rudder disabled at sea" was the suggested explanation for the ship's being in tow of an ocean-going steamer.

The Oakes had almost faded from mind. She left Shanghai on May 16, 1896, and Hongkong July 4. She was looked for in November last. As the days and weeks passed and no report was heard of her, the premium on reinsurance went up, until 40 guineas were paid, and finally, within a month, 90 guineas were offered and refused by the underwriters.

It was known that she had provisions aboard for only six months, and that her master, Capt. Reed, had his wife aboard. If the vessel was afloat she would certainly put into a South American port for supplies. A Captain may make sailors get along on short rations, it was argued, but not his wife. It was believed that the Oakes had struck ice and found a grave in the Southern Ocean.

The condition in which the Kasbek, one day out from Philadelphia, picked her up tells the sequel. With twenty-four souls aboard when she sailed from Hongkong, there were eighteen left, and twelve were down with scurvy. Their feet were swollen, their bodies discolored, their tongues thick, their teeth dropping out, and helpless in their foul quarters in the forecastle, they were unable even to move from their bunks. The Captain's wife was at the wheel. The Captain, partially disabled from an old stroke of paralysis that affects his speech, was compelled to given even his orders through his wife, who best interprets his incoherent articulation.

The first mate was dead; the second mate, Abrams, toiling bravely, dragging his swollen feet about with pain at every step; a third mate, still able to work, a steward and a cabin boy; six all told there were, including the skipper's wife, to man a ship for which thirty would be none too large a crew.

Scenes at the Rescue.

"It was 11 o'clock last Monday night," said Capt. Muier yesterday, "that we saw blue lights burning; the signal of distress. I ordered the course altered and bore up for the distressed vessel. She was four miles distant. There was a northwest wind and a heavy swell. It was 1:30 A. M. of Tuesday when we reached her. She was working along under three lower topsails on the starboard tack. We asked her why she did not heave to, and the reply came, 'We have no men.' They couldn't even handle their ship except to keep her on one tack."

Chief Officer Helsham and three seamen manned a boat and were lowered away. Helsham said yesterday that it was a difficult task getting to the ship. She was making about two knots an hour, and the heavy seas made rowing difficult. It took an hour's hard pulling to get alongside. It was Mate Abrams who shouted to them, as they drew near:

"We want a tow."

"Where to, and what will you pay?" was the reply.

"To New York, and we'll settle by arbitration," came the answer.

Then Abrams shouted that five men and the mate were dead, and twelve men were

sick and helpless. The Captain and his wife, the second and third mates, and the steward and boy were the only ones able to move.

The boat put back to the Kasbek, and Capt. Muler decided to take the ship in tow.

Almost a Collision.

While trying to get a line aboard the Oakes the vessels narrowly escaped collision, and in manoeuvring to get clear the steamers propeller fouled the transporting line with which a five-inch steel rope was to be hauled aboard. In a minute the line had become wound around the propeller shaft, and the engines of the steamer were jammed, leaving her helpless.

The ship moved away at her slow pace, while the officers of the steamer set about extricating her from her difficulties. Chief Engineer Stephens endeavored to move the engines with the auxiliary turning engine, but that broke down. Then he conceived a scheme, new and ingenious, which others may find it profitable to imitate under similar circumstances.

Uncoupling the propeller joints, he moved the tail shaft back one inch, to relieve the binding of the rope about the tailshaft outboard, and then wedging blocks of wood between the joints, he replaced the bolts, and with this extended shaft, thus relieved, he was able to turn the engines.

The steamer had lain helpless then for eight hours, from 4 A. M. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Kasbek started to look for the ship, which had meantime disappeared. It was 6 o'clock when she was sighted. A gale had come up from the north with a hard snow and roughened seas. It was impossible to get a line to her, and the steamship kept by until Thursday morning, when a line was finally got aboard.

Supplies for the Sufferers.

The boat which went off to the ship took all the fresh provisions which the Kasbek had aboard and various supplies which the sick might need, including lime juice, tapioca, apples, and delicacies. Capt. Reed and Mate Abrams carried lines and worked about the deck, while Mrs. Reed manned the wheel. The provisions taken aboard were a godsend to the scurvy-stricken survivors, who began to hope they might live to see land.

From Thursday morning last the Kasbek proceeded with her tow, arriving at Sandy Hook bar at 7 o'clock Saturday night. They came up to Quarantine yesterday morning, and were immediately boarded by Health Officer Doty. As soon as the doctor had made an examination, he arranged for the disinfection of the ship and crew, and the transfer of the sick men to the Marine Hospital at Clifton. As the ship had come from a port in which cholera and the bubonic plague were prevalent, precautions against the introduction of these diseases were also taken.

A VOYAGE OF DISASTERS.

The Sorry Record of the Log Book of the Oakes.

The log-book of the Oakes was a sorry record. When she sailed, the crew were in apparently good health, though the Captain was a sick man and required his wife's nursing. All went well and the weather was fair until six days out in the China Sea. Then a terrific typhoon was encountered which lasted four days. The fore and main topmasts were sprung and the ship was compelled to ignore her course and run before the outfly. It blew itself out, only to be followed by another typhoon which raged with unbridled fury for twenty-four hours.

The Captain had decided after leaving Japan to take the more common course about Good Hope, but at the end of the typhoon found his vessel far out on the North Pacific, and the passage about the Horn preferable. The weather became fine and continued until the Horn was rounded 40 days out. He should have made New York long before that, but no trade winds came to help him.

While the Oakes drifted almost idly or sailed as in a trance on the lazy swells, sickness broke out in the crew. A Chinese cook, Ling Lull, who had suffered from a severe cold, died on Nov. 11. Afterward Thomas Judge, a seaman, was taken down with what appeared to be scurvy. He died Dec. 26. In quick sucession others were afflicted. Seaman Thomas Olsen died Jan. 12. Thomas Judge, another seaman, was then attacked. He had cancer of the stomach. He died Jan. 17. The Mate, Stephen J. Bunker, began to show signs of scurvy, and after a month's illness he died, Feb. 4, and five days later an old seaman, George King, died. Six had been buried at sea within two months.

One by One They Dropped.

One by one the other seamen were obliged to quit work, until, on March 1, nobody was left except the six who have been mentioned, and they were nearly exhausted. On that day a strong northerly gale sprung up, and while the mates, the steward, and the cabin boy went aloft and the Captain assisted on deck, the brave woman went to the wheel, and there she remained most of the day.

The provisions were running short, although a supply had been obtained on Jan. 12 from the American ship, Gov. Robie, from New York for Newcastle, N. S. W., when off the little Island of Trinidad on the Brazil coast, and the crew were left without other than the barest necessities. A sharp lookout was kept for passing vessels, but nothing was seen near enough to signal, until the Kasbek hove in sight.

The only vessel seen during the entire voyage, with the exception of the ship, Gov. Robie, was a north-bound Lamport & Holt steamship, which the Oakes passed off Pernambuco, but she was too far off to distinguish signals.

For the past twenty days the Oakes encountered a succession of north and northwest gales, with high seas.

Why Capt. Reed should have persisted in following his course under the conditions that existed, instead of making a South American port, is puzzling seamen. Fear was expressed that the Captain may have been so affected by his own affliction that he did not use the judgment that humanity would have dictated to a person in good health, possessed of all his faculties.

The men complained bitterly to those who boarded the vessel from the Kasbek, and said that they had been treated like dogs. They regretted meeting the Gov. Robie, as otherwise, they said, the Captain would have run for Rio Janeiro or Bahia. The Governor Robie arrived at New-Castle, N. S. W., Feb. 28 after a short run of seventy days, but no word was ever received of her meeting the Oakes.

One of the Kasbek's men yesterday had a lettter handed to him by one of the ship's crew written by the seaman Judge just before he died, and addressed to a friend in England. It was scrawled in pencil on the fly leaf of a Bible, and had several Biblical references in it.

Perhaps in delirium, he wrote, making charges against the Captain, who, he says: "Starts back upon me and turns white. I have very high fever in the night, and he never comes near me. He thinks more of a dog, God knows how many may die before we reach port."

The Captain himself has the scurvy, and after his ship was taken in tow, he went to bed. Mrs. Reed is the only one who escaped, and when the vessel reached quarantine, her strength, so long kept up, gave out, and she became hysterical.

The Captain's Brave Wife.

Mrs. Reed, wife of the Captain of the Oakes, is a woman of masculine proportions. She told last night of her experience during the gale, that commenced on March 1. She had previously lent a hand at the wheel and at the halyards and sheets, and after the death of the cook she worked in the galley and attended besides as best she could to the sick men in the forecastle. Her husband said that she was the best man on board the ship. From the time the trouble began she bore a man's part and shared with the others the privations of the voyage. When the time came she showed also that she was a good sailor.

The Oakes was off Hatteras when the gale of March 1 was encountered.

"I went on deck," she said, "and asked Capt. Reed if I could help him. Mr. Abrams and Mr. Regan, the two mates, and one seaman were aloft trying to furl the main topsails, and the two Chinese servants were doing their best to haul the clew lines. Capt. Reed asked me to take the wheel while he helped those on deck, and I did so. It was bitterly cold, and I was not prepared for the weather, but I stuck it out till my husband ran aft to see how I was getting on, and gave me a chance to run below and get a big ulster of his to wrap myself in.

From that time until noon I was steadily at it. The work was not very hard for me, as I am pretty strong, and the ship was speeding before the gale, but I was tired before I was relieved. Then we had something to eat, and afterward I went back to the wheel. Altogether I was at it eight hours that day."

Mrs. Reed lives at Haverhill, Mass., and a telegram awaited her at Quarantine announcing the death of her daughter, but it was charitably withheld until she should be stronger.

TWELVE IN THE HOSPITAL.

Their Cases Very Bad—History of the Vessel.

The twelve men transferred to the Marine Hospital are Karl Fromsoldt, Joseph Robinson, Henry Gustersen, Frank Webber, D. M. Sanstrom, John Berriman, Chris Pedersen, Frank Haotle, Gus Anderson, Hans Arrow, Albert Larsen, and S. A. Frazer.

Dr. Stoner of the hospital said that theirs were the worst cases of scurvy he had ever seen. They were put in a single ward and placed on an acid diet.

Among the visitors at Quarantine yesterday was an old inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. He was the father of First Mate Bunker, and when he learned of the death of his son, long before given up for lost with the ship and her crew, he was heartbroken.

There remained aboard the vessel after these seamen had been removed by the Quarantine boat, the Captain and his wife, Second Mate Abrams, Third Mate Regan, William Loderman, cabin boy, and the Chinese steward.

The Oakes is a three-masted iron ship, built at Philadelphia in 1883 by the late Commander Gorringe, and the first iron sailing ship built in the United States. While at Hong Kong she and her sister ship, the Tillie E. Starbuck, were sold by the Starbuck estate to Lewis Luckenbach.

As the Oakes was being towed up the bay yesterday morning she passed within a cable's length of the Tillie E. Starbuck. In January last the Starbuck sailed for Chinese ports. When off the Bermudas she was dismasted, but managed to reach Bermuda. She was towed to New York for repairs, and is about starting for China again.

The Oakes will remain in quarantine for several days, and will be thoroughly fumigated. The clothing of the sailors will be removed from the Marine Hospital this morning and taken on board of the Wadsworth, where it will be fumigated. No one is allowed to board the ship except the Quarantine officers. The Oakes has a general cargo of China products, which will not be subjected to fumigation.

The Kasbek anchored astern of the Oakes and will recoal to-day. She will resume her voyage as soon as the necessary papers are filed for her salvage claim against the Oakes.

THE ST. NAZAIRE'S SURVIVORS.

No Doubt Felt of the Rescue of Sixteen More Persons.

Capt. Hugemann of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm said yesterday there could be no doubt of the meaning of the signals made by the steamship Yanariva and taken by Chief Officer Donnemann. Capt. Hugemann says that the Yanariva displayed a wrong signal flag, but changed it, and that the signals read, "I have sixteen from St. Nazaire, French." The Yanariva should arrive at Glasgow on March 27 or 28. Capt. Hugemann was of the opinion that the Yanariva supposed news of the wreck of the French steamer had reached port before the Kaiser sailed. This would account for the laconic message.

Capt. Berri, Dr. Maire, and Pierre Sauts, rescued from the Ville de St. Nazaire, who are at the Hotel Martin, were reported as doing well. None of the men could be seen.

A reporter for THE TIMES was told by the clerk that both their doctor and Agent Forget of the steamship company had given orders against it.

At the residence of Pedro Ortiz, at 260 West Twenty-fourth Street, the friend with whom Mr. Tejada is staying, it was said Mr. Tejada was still in bed, and the doctor had left orders he should not be seen.

A ROUGH OCEAN PASSAGE.

The Halifax City's Perilous Voyage from London to Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 21.—The Furness Line steamer Halifax City, which arrived to-day from London, was twenty-three days out. She experienced a terrific hurricane for three days, beginning March 2, during which the sea was running at a mountainous height. At times during the heaviest squalls St. Elmo lights danced on trucks and stays like balls of fire.

One sea, more like a tidal wave, broke over the ship with terrible force, sweeping off everything movable, breaking the iron bridge ladders in pieces, as though they were pipe stems, and doing considerable damage. It was next to impossible to make headway in the gale, only forty miles being made on this date. Westerly gales continued until Friday, the 12th, when field ice was met. The ship's course was changed, and she ran south until noon of the 14th, when the ice was cleared.

On the 15th, during a terrific southwest gale, the feed pumps became disabled, and it took twenty-four hours to effect repairs. On this date eleven large icebergs, all in a bunch, were passed, some being of immense proportions.

The Cameo's Hard Struggle at Sea.

The brig Cameon, Capt. Colbeth, of Bath, was towed into this port yesterday from Norfolk in a disabled condition. The Cameo, with a cargo of sugar for Bertram Brothers, 62 Pearl Street, is eighteen days out from Macoris, San Domingo. A succession of strong southwest gales were met with throughout almost the entire voyage. On March 14, while in latitude 35.55 north, longitude 73.50 west, the maintopmost and jibboom were carried away. The vessel was put under jury rig and succeeded in putting into Hampton Roads. She was towed to this port by the tug E. B. McCauley.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE IN HARLEM.

An Explosion Follows the Visit of a Mysterious Man to a Temporarily Vacant Flat.

The Fire Marshal and the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station are investigating a fire that occurred early last evening in the house 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The house is arranged for eight families. One of the apartments is occupied by John Charlton, his wife, and two boarders. The Charltons went out during the afternoon to visit friends in Brooklyn, locking their doors behind them. No one in the house saw the boarders during the day, and no one could be found last night who knew their names or could describe them.

At about 7 o'clock the janitress, Mrs. Brunner, saw a tall, dark, well-dressed man leave the Charltons apartments and walk down One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street toward Second Avenue. He said good evening to her as he passed. About five minutes later she heard an explosion, apparently in the rear room of the Charlton flat, and the halls of the house were almost immediately filled with smoke. An alarm was sent in by Policeman Riley. Before the firemen arrived the other tenants had reached the street.

Foreman Princeton of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 reached the burning rooms by the fire-escape and rescued a cat, six kittens, and five pet rabbits. He could find no trace of any explosive, and the fire had spread so rapidly that before the flames were subdued the entire apartment was damaged. The police estimate the damage done at $600.

SUDDEN DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Cold Bath Said to Have Been Given to a Consumptive.

Mrs. Amelia Greenspon, thirty years old, a consumptive, died suddenly in Bellevue Hospital last night. She was removed from her home, 621 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday morning. When admitted to the hospital she was assigned to Ward 21, and her case was diagnosed as one of pulmonary trouble.

The nurse noted that her patient had frequent attacks of hysteria and reported the fact to Dr. Goldberger, who was in charge of the ward. The doctor, it is said, ordered a cold bath for the patient. Mrs. Greenspon died at 8:45 P. M. The cause of death was given as hysteria. Dr. Goldberger says that the patient received proper treatment.

PARKER CALLED ON PLATT

Police Commissioner Talked with the Senator, and Perhaps Learned What Is to be His Fate.

PAYN WAS DOWN FROM ALBANY.

Carried Gov. Black's Views on Liquor Law Amendments—Country Members Seem Confident that Their Desire to Tax Clubs Will Prevail—Leaders Are Not Talkative.

The tangle of Republican affairs growing out of strained relations between local factions and those of the back counties disputing over proposed legislation is no nearer a solution to-day than before Senator Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday.

After the telephonic conference between the Senator and Gov. Black Saturday afternoon it was understood that Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payn would come down from Albany with the Governor's version of the situation. It was about 8:30 o'clock last night when he was ushered into Senator Platt's parlors. The Senator was awaiting him. An interview of nearly two hours followed. It is gathered that he told Mr. Platt that the sentiment throughout the State demanded that the "club" amendment to the Liquor Tax law, aimed at "fake" organizations bent on getting liquors on Sunday, must pass.

He was sure, he said, that such an amendment, though bringing all bona fide clubs within the provisions of the law and making them amenable to the liquor tax, would not make a difference or 1,000 votes in the next election. He is further quoted as saying that the law would not be able, nor would the attempt be made to differentiate between old-established clubs of National reputation and the group of mixed-ale devotees over a corner saloon.

His plea was that the present extenuating club clause is responsible for the greatest abuses in the rest of the State, especially in the rural districts.

Country Members Confident.

It was apparent that the country members feel that they are victorious in urging the amendments, for they were not in evidence to any conspicuous degree at yesterday's conferences, whereas on other like gatherings they have been overwhelming in numbers.

At the formal conference held at 11 A. M. in the Senator's parlors there were present Senator Lexow, Chairman Lauterbach, Senators Coggeshall, Page, and Krum, and Congressman Quigg.

They were closeted until 1:30 P. M., but were not at all communicative when asked the result of the morning's deliberations. After they had departed others were admitted to the presence of Senator Platt. Three local Assemblymen, Reinhard, Murphy, and Sullivan, and Assemblyman Bedell of Orange were among the callers. They talked against the Raines amendments. Mr. Sullivan said that, as the country members asked a free collation of cheese and crackers in saloons, he would advocate that wienerwurst and bologna—city products—be also permitted. A laugh was all the encouragement he received.

Commissioner of Jurors Plimley, Assistant District Attorney L. L. Van Allen, National Committeeman "Fred" Gibbs, District Leaders Frederick Haldey, and Frank J. Drummond, and Building Superintendent Constable and his counsel, Julius M. Mayer, also paid their respects. Speaker O'Grady was expected, but did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Parker's Visit.

Police Commissioner Parker "dropped in" about 4 o'clock, and his presence as a visitor to Senator Platt set the gossips to speculating. Taken in connection with the call of his fellow-Commissioner, Col. Grant, Saturday night, all hands agreed that additional light on the condition of things at Mulberry Street was sought in the star chamber. Commissioner Parker did not approach the ordeal like a culprit going to the rack. After his audience he would only say, in answer to inquiries, that he had paid a personal visit to Senator Platt. Those who have followed the progress of the police question at Albany expressed the opinion, in the light of yesterday's conferences, that the decision is about arrived at to let Mayor Strong fight out his own quarrel.

This is one subject on which up-State politicians are willing to cheerfully yield "home rule," and Gov. Black, it is said, while recognizing the justness of the metropolitan police measure drafted by Mr. Lauterbach legislating the present Police Commissioners out of office, has advised his intimates that he does not see sufficient warrant for interfering. There is a suggestion, parenthetically, that Mr. Lauterbach's measure does not on its face appeal to up-State powers.

Senator Platt announced that he would not be over to see the various factional leaders next Sunday. He leaves for Washington to-day.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Tariff in the House, Arbitration and Appropriations in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House to-day will enter upon a four days' general tariff debate, which will close at 11 o'clock P. M. Thursday.

After the general debate shall close, a five-minute debate will begin, which will last until March 31, and to give full vent to the eloquence of the Representatives, sessions will begin each day at 10 o'clock instead of at noon as heretofore.

The Senate will pass most of its time in executive session considering the arbitration treaty.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations is likely to have a busy week. Four great appropriation bills, passed by the last Congress and not approved by the President, have been turned over to the committee. They are the Sundry Civil, General Deficiency, Agricultural, and Indian Appropriation bills.

Each of these bills, with one exception, goes back to the Senate in the form in which it passed that body, after conference. The exception is the "Gilsonite" or asphaltum item in the Indian bill, which is a matter involving vast pecuniary interests. The item was inserted by the Senate and was adopted in conference after a hard struggle in the last Congress, but the House, having now a second chance at it, has stricken it out.

There is small probability of the complicated question of seating the appointed Senators from Kentucky, Oregon, and Florida coming up for action this week. In each case the credentials have been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The questions involved are so difficult that decisions are not likely to be arrived at quickly.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

8:50 A. M.—84 Sheriff Street; Abraham Katz; damage trifling.

1:20 P. M.—74 Front Street; O'Donoghue Coffee Company; damage, $1,000.

1:20 P. M.—14 East Fifty-seventh Street; Leonard Loushon; damage, $200.

2:30 P. M.—1,432 Third Avenue; Sarah Ottendorfer; damage, $50.

4:25 P. M.—243 West Thirty-first Street; William Howard; damage none.

6:30 P. M.—201 West Ninety-eighth Street; Andrew Anderson; damage, $25.

6:30 P. M.—224 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Emma Charlton; damage, $300.

Death of Peter Meyer.

Peter Meyer, the father of Peter F., John, Joseph N., and Edward W. Meyer, died Saturday. Funeral services will be held for him at 1 o'clock to-day in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Thirtieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

THE CUTLERY SCHEDULES

Damaging Effect of the Dingley Tariff Bill Pointed Out by an Importer.

KNIVES AND GUNS BARRED.

A. H. Saxton Says that Fully Eighty Per Cent. of All the Knives Heretofore Imported Would Be Prohibited Under the New Tariff.

A. H. Saxton of Alfred Field & Co., manufacturers, exporters, and importers of cutlery and guns, and American agents of Joseph Rodgers & Sons and Joseph Elliot & Sons, commented on the cutlery schedule in the Tariff bill as follows: "The scheme is to prohibit entirely importations of quite 80 per cent. of all the knives heretofore imported. The American cutlery manufacturers, while representing themselves before the Tariff Revising Committee as in very precarious condition, make radically different statements outside, and assert themselves to be in a very prosperous condition. The latter is unquestionably the fact, because under the old tariff of 50 per cent. they were fast obtaining the trade of this country in their line of goods.

"In reference to table cutlery, it seems to us absolutely absurd and ridiculous that there should be levied any increased duties on the handful of these goods that can only be imported on account of their reputation. I hoped that the members of the committee would see their way clear to let the rates stand as now."

Mr. Saxton prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES the following comparative tables, showing how greatly out of proportion to its predecessors the Dingley tariff is. The great bulk of pocket knives heretofore imported are 2, 3, and 4 blades.

Two-Blade Pocket Knives.

Foreign Cost Per Doz.	McKinley Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley, Other Than Pearl or Shell Handles. Per Cent.	Dingley, Pearl and Shell Handles. Per Cent.
.44	78	52	250	360
.56	140	69	200	288
.68	125	62	168	242
.80	113	56	145	207
.92	104	52	128	183
1.04	102	64	116	165
1.16	93	60	106	150
1.28	90	56	99	138
1.40	88	54	92	128
1.50	88	52	87	120

Three-Blade Pocket Knives.

Foreign Cost Per Doz.	McKinley Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley, Other Than Pearl or Shell Handles. Per Cent.	Dingley, Pearl and Shell Handles. Per Cent.
.68	125	62	241	352
.80	113	56	210	300
.92	104	52	183	265
1.04	102	64	165	237
1.16	93	60	150	214
1.28	90	56	137½	196
1.40	88	54	127½	181
1.50	88	52	120	170

Four-Blade Pocket Knives.

Foreign Cost Per Doz.	McKinley Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley, Other Than Pearl or Shell Handles. Per Cent.	Dingley, Pearl and Shell Handles. Per Cent.
.80	113	56	270	865
.92	104	52	237	320
1.04	102	64	213	285
1.16	93	60	193	257
1.28	90	56	177	235
1.40	88	54	163	216
1.50	88	52	153	203

Scissors and Shears.

Mr. Saxton remarked that more than 80 per cent. of all the scissors imported were of the low priced class, and he furnished these figures to show how the new tariff practically excludes such goods:

Foreign Cost Per Dozen.	War Tariff. Per Cent.	M'Kinl'y Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley Tariff. Per Cent.
.42	85	55	35	157½
.54	35	50	35	126
.66	35	45	35	105
.80	35	42½	35	90
1.00	35	40	35	75
1.24	35	57½	35	63
1.48	35	53½	35	55
1.72	35	50	35	50

WITH STAG HANDLES.

Foreign Cost Per Dozen.	War Tariff. Per Cent.	M'Kinl'y Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley Tariff. Per Cent.
.42	85	55	35	355
.54	35	50	35	280
.66	35	45	35	233
.80	35	42½	35	195
1.00	35	40	35	150
1.24	35	57½	35	182
1.48	35	53½	35	112
1.72	35	50	35	99

WITH IVORY OR PEARL HANDLES.

Foreign Cost Per Dozen.	War Tariff. Per Cent.	M'Kinl'y Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley Tariff. Per Cent.
1.48	35	53½	35	145
1.72	35	50	35	132
1.96	35	48	35	113
2.44	35	46	35	95
2.92	35	44	35	81
4.00	35	55	35	63
5.00	35	50	45	53
6.00	35	47	45	47

Razors.

The following table shows how the new bill puts a prohibitive tariff on moderate-priced razors:

Foreign Cost Per Dozen.	Tariff 1884 to 1890. Per Cent.	M'Kinl'y Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley Tariff. Per Cent.
.72	50	170	45	154
.96	50	134	45	120
1.20	50	113	45	98
1.44	50	100	45	85
1.68	50	90	45	75
1.92	50	82	45	67½
2.16	50	76	45	61
2.40	50	72	45	57
2.64	50	68	45	53
2.88	50	65	45	50
3.36	50	60	45	67
3.84	50	55	45	61
4.32	50	70	45	55
4.80	50	67	45	52

Table Knives and Forks.

WITH RUBBER, BONE, OR CELLULOID HANDLES.

Foreign Cost Per Dozen.	War Tariff. Per Cent.	M'Kinl'y Tariff. Per Cent.	Wilson Tariff. Per Cent.	Dingley Tariff. Per Cent.
3.60	35	77	30	63
4.80	35	70	30	58
4.70	35	67	30	56
5.20	35	65	30	54
5.60	35	62	30	53
6.10	35	100	30	100
7.50	35	88	30	88
8.00	35	85	30	85
10.00	35	75	30	75
12.50	35	85	30	85

Mr. Saxton called attention to the fact that the Cutlery Trust has been very active in urging a high protective tariff ever since the Wilson bill has been in operation.

THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN

Issues That Have Been Forced on Electors in the Province of Quebec.

A PURELY CLERICAL CONTEST.

The Manitoba School Question Brought to the Front by the Priests—The Conservative and Liberal Leaders.

MONTREAL, March 21.—May 11 has been fixed upon by the Provincial Government as the date for the holding of the elections in the Province of Quebec, made necessary by the expiry of the statutory five years' life of the present Conservative Administration. Between now and that date active campaigning will go forward throughout the Province under conditions different from any that have prevailed in any previous electoral campaign, and the issue of the fight will be watched with the greatest interest throughout the whole Dominion.

The issues on which the campaign is being waged are not provincial, but national, in their character. Of the matter of the conduct of the finances of the Province, of public works, of education within the Province, and on other points on which a local contest might be expected to hinge scarce a word is heard. The Conservatives, seeing therein a means of securing the active co-operation of the Catholic clergy, have declared the Manitoba schools settlement to be the only vital question of the election; the Liberals have promptly picked up the gauntlet thus thrown before them, and a fight to the death is on between the Church and those of her sons who deny the right to clerical interference with the political liberty of the citizen.

It is probably a necessary part of the systems of government which prevail in Canada and in the United States that the cleavage of parties in Federal and provincial, or state, politics should be largely along the same lines, that federal issues should be dragged into the smaller arena where of right they have no place. But the spectacle of the electorate of the Province of Quebec, in their strictly provincial capacity, being asked to decide, to the exclusion of all else, whether the settlement of the Manitoba school difficulty, as effected by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, is a good thing for Manitoba is a trifle more ridiculous than anything else that has happened in this line.

This anomaly is the result of the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy with respect to the school settlement, and the willingness of the Conservatives to make anything an issue that may seem to give promise of political capital. As a result, the power and influence of the Church is at the back of the Conservative candidates, and the Liberals are represented as the foes of religion, traitors to their race, and in every way worthy the opprobrium of good Catholics and true French Canadians.

But recent events have tended to make the Quebec clergy less openly demonstrative in their hostility to the Liberals. The defiance of them shown by Mr. Laurier in laying complaints of their conduct before the Vatican, and the announcement of the appointment of a Papal Ablegate to Canada have been in the nature of large surprises to them, and, coupled with the rebuff received direct from the people in the federal elections of last Summer, have caused them to pause. But if their part in the campaign is being more concealed, it is none the less active; a fact which was very clearly brought to light a few days ago, when the existence leaked out of a secret circular letter, written by Mgr. Lebresque, Bishop of Chicoutimi, to the clergy of his diocese. Following is a translation of the letter of his Grace:

(Confidential Circular to the Clergy.)

Bishop's Palace,
CHICOUTIMI, March 1, 1897.

Beloved Brethren—The Soleil, a paper substituted for the Electeur, being animated by the same spirit, and even teaching the same errors as the condemned paper, merits the same condemnation as that already conveyed in the pastoral letter of the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. You shall, therefore, interdict its perusal to your penitents in the same manner, under the same penalties, and by following the same instructions as I have given as regards the Patrie and the Cultivateur. Believe me to be yours most devotedly, M. E., Bishop of Chicoutimi.

The existence of this confidential letter explains in large measure recent acts of curés in other dioceses, acts at the time supposed to be unauthorized, in forbidding the reading of the Liberal newspapers mentioned. Besides placing the three leading French Liberal papers under the ban, the Bishops have also quietly removed, or deposed, a number of curés known to have Liberal sympathies. The instance of this which has obtained the greatest publicity is that of the Rev. Father Tierge of Bonaventure, who, for being a Liberal, was deposed, and another priest, Father Gravel, appointed in his place. Father Tierge is now out of a job.

Mr. Flynn, the present Premier of the Conservative Government of Quebec, is not a British Canadian as his name would indicate. Like quite a number of French Canadians of the present day whose names are English or Irish or Scotch, Mr. Flynn's paternal ancestor settled down after the fall of Quebec, in 1760, in Canada, married a French Canadian wife, and became a French Canadian. Mr. Flynn, of course, speaks English, but as a foreign tongue. His political career has not been noted for its consistency, and his personal popularity is not great. His ability, however, is considerable, and he has a capacity for leadership which makes the comparison between him and the Opposition leader very favorable to Mr. Flynn.

Mr. Marchand, the leader of the Provincial Liberals, is altogether of a different type. His political honesty no one questions, but he is not a good tactician, and as a leader is very weak. While he commands the respect of friend and foe alike, he is powerless to arouse anything approaching enthusiasm among his followers. Surrounded, as he is likely to be if his party is successful, by the schemers and boodlers who made the Mercier régime notorious, there is a natural hesitancy among many who would otherwise be strong supporters of the Liberal ticket to contribute to place his party in power.

Thus handicapped by a weak leader and denounced weekly from every Catholic pulpit in the Province, it will be surprising if the Liberals are successful in the struggle. But surprising things have been happening recently in Canadian politics. Should this be another of them it will mark the final emancipation of the "habitant" of Quebec from that elaborately organized clericalism under which he has groaned for two centuries.

KING ESTATE LITIGATION.

Mrs. E. A. Webster-Ross Has Gone to Court Again.

Papers were filed in this city Saturday in behalf of Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross, asking for the appointment of an administrator in her interest for that portion of the property of the late W. H. King as can be found in this State.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer of this city, Judge Jere M. Wilson of Washington, and Claude J. Farnsworth of Pawtucket, R. I., are her counsel.

Mrs. Webster-Ross has thus reopened the litigation, in which she has appeared before, to assert a claim to the estate of Mr. King, who died at Providence, R. I., on March 6, after having been confined as a lunatic more than thirty years, leaving property valued at a million dollars. The property is both real and personal, and is in this city, Rhode Island, and Washington, D. C.

It is said that Mrs. Webster-Ross claims now to be a cousin of Mr. King. In the previous litigation her pretensions were not sustained by the facts developed, and the courts refused to recognize that she had any rights or standing. For some reason she did not make known her alleged relationship to Mr. King, and has heretofore refused to state what she claimed it to be.

WRITTEN BY NOTED MEN.

John D. Crimmins's Collection of Autograph Letters—Many Noted Signatures Among Them.

John D. Crimmins is an appreciative collector of old manuscripts, letters, and relics of early American history. His private office is a cozy little museum of historic interest. Each picture on the wall has its own particular story to tell, and the inviting miniature library contains many rare volumes treating of the affairs of Manhattan Island as well as of the Nation.

A much-prized feature of Mr. Crimmins's collection is a portfolio containing autographic scraps from the correspondence of George Washington and each of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In Washington's bold, legible handwriting he has the original "plan of reconnoitering the British post on York Island," written in camp near Dobbs Ferry. An entertaining disclosure of a great statesman's interest in small matters is shown in the following letter written by Thomas Jefferson in November, 1791, to a friend in Richmond:

"By a letter just received from Prince, the nurseryman of Long Island, I learn that he has forwarded four bundles of trees for me to Richmond, addressed to your care. The object of this present letter is to ask the favor of you to send them to Albemarle by my own waggon, if it is plying between there and Richmond at present; if not, then by any careful waggoner who will deliver them either at my house or Col. Lewis's. The only danger is their freezing on the way, which can be prevented either by burying the roots of a night, or covering the whole plant well under straw."

There is a short letter written by Benjamin Franklin in London, Oct. 9, 1767, to his wife in this country. It is simply an acknowledgment of a letter from home, and begins "My dear child," closing with "Now my dear Debby, your ever affectionate husband, B. Franklin." Roger Sherman, then "Judge of the Superior Court of New Haven County," writes a most elaborate and courtly receipt for £316 4s. The signatures of John Penn, Benjamin Harrison, Elbridge Gerry, John Adams, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton are appended to brief official documents.

Gen. Richard Henry Lee and other Generals write jointly from York town to the Continental Congress under date of Oct. 31, 1777:

"We have the honor and the pleasure to inclose you a copy of the capitulation by which Gen. Burgoyne and his army surrendered themselves prisoners of war. This great affair might have been still greater if the near approach of Sir Henry Clinton to Albany (where our military and provision stores were lodged) had not rendered dispatch necessary with Gen. Burgoyne's army."

John Hancock's signature as "President of the Congress" is appended to the commission of John Fisher, Major of the Third Battalion of the New York troops, under date of March 9, 1776. In the collection there is a scholarly letter from Samuel Adams to George Clinton, dated Boston, Jan. 22, 1794, discussing the suability of the individual States by individuals.

Besides these letters of the Colonial and Revolutionary period, Mr. Crimmins has scores of interesting autograph documents of later periods. This is what Moses H. Grinnell in New York wrote to William H. Seward in Washington, April 17, 1861: "Five thousand persons have just passed down Wall Street to make The Journal of Commerce hoist an American flag. The spirit is upon this city."

Roscoe Conkling, then a member of Congress, writes a four-page letter from Washington to a friend in Albany, asking for a railroad pass for a poor friend of his. "I would neither ask nor accept such a favor for myself," says Mr. Conkling, "but here is a case where the need is great." There is also a short note from Alexander T. Stewart to Gov. E. D. Morgan, in 1862, asking for the promotion of a young officer in the State volunteer service. Gen. W. T. Sherman, in writing from St. Louis to a friend in New York about the care of a horse says: "I wanted Cumpy (his son Tecumseh) to attend to this, but boys are boys, and only think that somebody will provide the ways and means for their pleasure."

John Ericsson's last check, drawn on the Manhattan Company's bank, is in Mr. Crimmins's collection of autographs.

AT THE HOTELS.

Count Borchgrave of Belgium is at the Plaza.

Miss Olga Nethersole of London is at the Savoy.

William A. Sutherland of Rochester is at the Gilsey.

Capt. H. French of the British Army is at the Netherland.

Insurance Superintendent Louis F. Payn is at the Grand Union.

Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin and John A. Jameson of London are at the Waldorf.

Gen. Samuel Moffitt of Plattsburg, N. Y., and Manton Marble are at the Manhattan.

Jonathan Slade of Chicago, J. F. Thomas of Utica, and R. V. De Witt of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

J. C. Temple of Philadelphia, D. E. Kellogg of Detroit, and J. B. Smith of Boston are at the Marlborough.

George C. Morrell of Boston, W

GOD'S REVELATION TO MAN

The Rev. Minot J. Savage Says the Divine Word Is Still Being Written Every Day.

THE BIBLE NOT ALL INSPIRED.

God's Will Revealed in the Great Book of Nature—Theologians Scored for Declaring the Scriptures Infallible—Baseless Claims of Ignorant Men Denounced.

The Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was packed to the doors yesterday morning, with extra seats placed in the aisles. The Rev. Minot J. Savage spoke on the theme, "Revelation, Natural and Progressive."

The preacher spoke with fervor and rhetorical eloquence about the war now waged among theologians concerning the inspiration of the Scriptures.

He used a number of passages from the Bible bearing upon his theme, and took as his text the verse, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path."

The present controversy among the critics, the preacher said, is resolved into a question as to how God has revealed Himself in His Word. It was probable that the psalmist who wrote the above text had reference to the Bible in his allusions to the word. But this word of revelation was made to but comparatively few people, was filled with inaccuracies, and, in the preacher's view, was not by any means the limit of God's revelation to His people. The Word of God is being written every day. Each discovery of the telescope, of the microscope, adds a page to that word of revelation.

There is no warrant for declaring the Bible the exclusive Word of God. In fact, the preacher said, we have no inspired copy of the Bible. While he would not assail the Bible, he did assail the position of those who accepted it as all true and infallible. But some, he said, might hurl at him that passage of Timothy: "All Scripture is given by inspiration and is profitable," &c. That is an incorrect rendering, he would reply. As originally written it was "Every Scripture that is written by inspiration is profitable," &c.

Others, the preacher said, would remind him of the maledictions of the writer of the last book of the Bible upon any who should add to or take away, &c. But this only refers to "this book," not to the whole Bible.

Mr. Savage then went on to state that since he had learned to regard the Bible in the light of reason and not to accept it blindly and unreasoningly as he had been brought up to do, he could see and appreciate its beauties to a much greater degree. He wondered why it was that so many theologians of the present day persisted in declaring for the infallibility of a book when a brief comparison of the several divisions of it proves its inaccuracies. The great Word of God, the preacher said, is still being written to-day and will always continue to be written.

In conclusion the preacher said that some parts of the Old Testament were so grotesque and barbarous that scholars were almost ashamed to argue against them. It was the utterly baseless claims of ignorant men regarding the Book and not the Book itself he would proclaim against. He would not believe, if this was God's only revelation to man, that, being almighty and allgood, He would have permitted by far the greater portion of His people to remain in ignorance of it with a steady stream of the doomed plunging incessantly into hell.

Is God, he asked, radiating knowledge upon only a chosen handful, while the masses grope in darkness? No, he believed God's revelations to His people are to be read in the great book of nature, fresh and bright, day by day.

EDEN AND JONAH.

The Rev. Dr. Harsha Says Both Stories Must Be Believed.

In the course of his remarks in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lenox Avenue, last night, the Rev. Dr. William Justin Harsha said:

"It is indisputable that the whole Jewish Nation, at the time of Christ, regarded the Old Testament in its entirety as a divinely inspired volume. It is equally plain that the Apostles regarded the whole of the Old Testament as the inspired word of God.

"Nor can it be denied that Jesus regarded the whole Old Testament as the word of His Father. If there had been distinctions to be made He would have told us. But His testimony is explicit, and He spoke of the Good Book as a whole. 'The Scripture must be fulfilled; ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures.' 'Beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded with them in all these Scriptures.'

"In these sayings, Jesus Christ either juggled with universally received language, or else He meant to teach that the whole Old Testament stood to Him as the inspired word of God. Who has the authority, therefore, to exclude the picture of Eden or lessen the historical value of it?

"Now, let us be sane and sensible, as well as orthodox. There are inspired parables and allegories in the Bible, and if it were said in the Word that the picture of Eden and the story of Jonah were pleasing pictures set down to teach great practical lessons, our doctrine of plenary inspiration could not be weakened one whit.

"But this is precisely what is not said. Eden is presented as a real garden, the first man as genuine flesh and blood, and the whole account claims to be solemn history. The only fair and safe course is to take the record just as it stands and not try to explain it away as an allegory.

"There are no valid scientific reasons for excluding the actual Eden. All Germany and all England have pressed the full weight of their scholarship upon the opening chapters of Genesis, and the result is that a vast majority of their scholars accept them as authentic and thoroughly scientific history.

"Granting that evolution is a splendid guess, it still remains that a moment came when God breathed into man the immortal life and he became a living soul, an undying being. Having prepared the whole world for man's habitation, why should not God fit up a garden for his especial abode?

"It is a puzzle to me why men have selected the story of Jonah to be the butt of criticism and ridicule. Is your difficulty the physical structure of a whale?

"I need hardly remind you that the whale is not mentioned in the narrative. It is unworthy of serious men to reject the story simply because of suspicious fish stories in general, or because the miracle is too stupendous of belief. If a miracle is to be the basis of excluding a book from the sacred canon, I must cut out Genesis, for it tells of the miraculous destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah; and Exodus, for its tells of the burning bush; and Numbers, for it tells of the brazen serpent, and so on through the whole Bible. I do not say that if Jonah goes Jesus must go. But I declare emphatically that if the prophecy of Jonah goes simply because it contains a miracle we cannot understand, then most of the books of the Bible must go."

Redemptorist Mission a Success.

A week's mission at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, closed last night. It was conducted by the Redemptorist priests, the Rev. Francis de Largy, the Rev. Joseph McGrath, the Rev. J. J. Heenan, and the Rev. Messrs. Mulhall and Francis. Father de Largy announced at the close of the mission that 1,650 men, 2,000 women, and 350 children had attended a sufficient number of the daily services to secure plenary indulgence.

Mrs. Ballington Booth at Sing Sing.

SING SING, March 21.—Mrs. Ballington Booth of the 'merican Volunteers paid Sing Sing Prison another visit this morning, and addressed the convicts in the Protestant chapel. The men paid close attention to her words. After the service Mrs. Booth had talks with many of the men who belong to the league.

TO SOLVE SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

The Discussions Before the Christian Workingmen's Institute.

The Christian Workingmen's Institute began yesterday afternoon its series of free Sunday afternoon discussions in Amity Hall, 310 West Fifty-fourth Street. These meetings, according to a circular, are held "in pursuance of a belief that the principles of the Christian religion afford a perfect solution of the social problems of our times." It is hoped further "to end the estrangement existing between the Church and the working people."

John Lloyd Thomas led the meeting and outlined the purposes of the new work. The other speakers were Ernest H. Crosby, the Rev. Leighton Williams, President of the new organization, and Alexander Law, its Secretary. A letter from Henry George was read in which he promised to address the meeting some Sunday. For next Sunday several singers have been secured, and Mornay Williams will speak upon "The Christian as a Citizen."

THE BIBLE IN THE EAST.

The Rev. John Carrington Tells of His Successful Work.

The Rev. John Carrington, agent for the American Bible Society in Siam, with headquarters at Bangkok, thus writes to the society of his work in that country:

"My last tour was one of twenty-three days, and in many respects was interesting and successful. Much of it was in territory new to me. I visited places where no missionary had ever been before with books. I went east on the Bangphakong River and two of its tributaries and returned by the Gulf of Siam, visiting some seventeen coast town and villages, the largest of which are Aughim, Bangplasoi, and Banghua. Kindness met me on every hand. The total number of book distributed was 2,803, of which 2,661 were sold to the people and 100 were sold to be given away. Many of the books were bought by women and children."

The society has received information that a member of the Protestant Church at Hamath, Syria, has made large purchases of Scriptures at his own expense, and is himself distributing them wherever he finds suitable opportunity.

MRS. BESANT ON THE SOUL.

The Well-Known Theosophist Tells About Astral Bodies and Auras.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered the first of a series of three lectures at Chickering Hall last night before a large audience. Her subject was "A Glimpse into the Unseen World." The lecture was devoted to an exposition of the human aura, which is the visible expression of all the invisible bodies of man, and of the difference between the developed and undeveloped man.

Mrs. Besant was introduced by Countess Wachtmeister, a lecturer on Theosophy. She wore her usual white silk gown, with a white silk shawl thrown across her left shoulder.

Mrs. Besant called attention to the fact that science had hesitated long before accepting the theory of the existence of ether.

"Man was divided by Paul into body, soul, and spirit," said Mrs. Besant. "Theosophists recognize this division. The body is physical; the soul corresponds to the astral body, which is more subtle than ether. It is a transitional condition between life on earth and life in the heavenly places.

"Why should the principles of incarnation be rejected? That the physical body has developed from a coarser form is known by evolution. Why should the soul not be subject to similar evolutionizing development? The soul of the saint and the soul of the sage have won their nobility through ages of struggles."

Mrs. Besant said the vibrations of the matter which composed the astral body caused the aura about it. This aura assumes various hues, according to the nature of the man. Blue waves typify devotion, red manifests passion, yellow signifies intelligence, and brown shows a savage state. Pictures were thrown upon the scene to represent the aura of the savage man, of the average man, and of the developed man.

The Esoteric Culture Crusade.

At a meeting of the H. P. B. Theosophical Society in its rooms at 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last evening Mrs. Elizabeth Churchill Mayer gave a talk on her five weeks' trip with Mrs. Tingley and the Theosophical crusaders in the West. The enthusiastic greeting given Mrs. Tingley in San Francisco, where visitors flocked to see her from as far north as British Columbia, and incidents of the laying of the cornerstone of the School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity at San Diego were some of the interesting features of Mrs. Mayer's remarks. In finishing Mrs. Mayer said: "The crusade will take New York by storm when it reaches here. We expect the crusaders on April 4."

Resignation of a Babylon Pastor.

BABYLON, L. I., March 21.—The Rev. Isaac N. Phelps, rector in charge of Christ Episcopal Parish, has resigned. His resignation is said to have been sent in by request of the Vestry. He had been in charge of the parish for the last six months. Before becoming an Episcopalian he was a Baptist. He has been an Episcopalian minister for about a year. Mr. Phelps will not give the reason why his resignation was asked, and the Vestry refuse to discuss the matter. Mr. Phelps is about forty years of age, and is married, and has one child. He left Babylon for Brooklyn Saturday. He denied that he was guilty of anything wrong, but said it was best he should go, since there was opposition to him. He was very popular with most members of his church, and with outsiders. He was an eloquent preacher.

An Indefinite Charge.

From The Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

At a Populist conference held just before the adjournment of the Legislature the following was adopted:

Whereas, It is the sense of this conference that H. S. Joines is guilty of conduct rendering him no longer worthy of affiliation with and membership in the People's Party; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said H. S. Joines is hereby expelled from membership in said party.

Why was there no specification? During the debate in the House the ground was taken by several of the fusionists that Joines had not been bribed; but he deserved expulsion for having declared that he was. It is evident that the conference did not have sufficient assurance to proceed upon that hypothesis. The members evidently felt that it would be dangerous to deny that there was corruption; so they left out all specifications. Now people would like to know whether this "conduct" of which he is declared guilty was bribery, disclosure of it, or something else.

Marks on Ballots Showed Through.

From The Boston Transcript.

A curious circumstance in connection with the last Watertown election is causing considerable discussion in the town. It became known that in some way the party leaders had knowledge as to how numbers of electors had voted, and the question was asked how this knowledge could possibly have been obtained, since the Australian ballot is thought to be a secret one. It now appears that the shelves in the booths in which the ballot is marked are made of soft pine wood. The voter in making a cross on the ballot bears upon the paper with a pressure sufficient to make a heavy indentation on the ballot. As the voter deposited his ballot, face up, those in charge of the box, and those near it, could see distinctly the embossed work of the pencil, and knowing the order of the names on the ballot could tell whether a man voted the Republican, Citizens', or split ticket.

Groan if You Must,

But also appeal to a means of relief of the torture—if physical—which produces the groan. Rheumatism is a prolific source of agony in its acute inflammatory or chronic forms. But it may be annihilated at its birth with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the poisons in minute doses often prescribed for it, is perfectly safe. In malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic, or nervous ailments the Bitters is a certain source of relief.

FATHER O'HARE'S JUBILEE

Archbishop Martinelli Celebrates Mass in the Church of St. Anthony in Greenpoint.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PRIEST.

In Celebration of the Day the Popular Rector of the Parish is Presented with a Purse of $5,000 and a Set of Resolutions.

The third and last day of the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Rev. Patrick F. O'Hare, rector of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, took place yesterday, and Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate, presided at the ceremonies in the church.

Announcement had been made that the Archbishop would celebrate the 8 o'clock mass, and for more than an hour before the church doors were opened the streets leading to the church were thronged with men, women, and children, anxious to receive the Apostolic benediction. Only a small proportion were able to obtain admission, and the police estimate that more than 8,000 persons were left on the sidewalks outside. At the conclusion of the early mass, Archbishop Martinelli blessed the crowd from the porch of the church.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock. At 11:30 o'clock the procession started from the parochial residence adjoining St. Anthony's. A cross bearer and 200 acolytes preceded the Archbishop, Bishops, priests, and visiting clergy in the march to the altar. A specially trained choir of 250 voices chanted the processional.

There was no room within the altar rails for all the clergymen. Archbishop Martinelli sat on a specially prepared throne to the left of the altar, and Bishop McDonnell of the Long Island Diocese sat to the right, under a canopy of Roman purple. The church was decorated with flowers and palms. The Rev. Father McMurray acted as master of ceremonies. Father O'Hare was the celebrant, with Fathers John Foley and Thomas McGinn as deacon and subdeacon. The Rev. John M. Kiely, rector of the Brooklyn Church of the Transfiguration, preached a sermon from the lesson of the day, and referred to the work done by Father O'Hare since he took charge of the parish, in 1883.

A $5,000 Testimonial.

At the close of the religious services Daniel Walsh, on behalf of the Parishioners' Jubilee Committee, read a series of resolutions eulogistic of the rector of the parish, and presented to Father O'Hare a purse containing $5,000. Father O'Hare, in accepting the testimonial, made a brief speech, thanking the committee, and, through it, the congregation, for their kindness and for the help they had always given him in his parochial work.

Following the church ceremonies a banquet was served in the parish school building, which had been decorated for the occasion. Among those present were Archbishops Martinelli and Corrigan, Bishops McDonnell and Farley, Father Sylvester Malone, Father W. A. McGuirl, President of the Catholic Young Men's National Union; Father J. H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the Long Island Diocese, and many clergymen and laymen from the New York and Long Island Dioceses.

The Rev. M. J. Flannery of St. Mary's Star of the Sea of Far Rockaway, L. I., preached the sermon at the vesper service.

Father O'Hare's work in the cause of temperance has made him one of the best-known priests in Brooklyn. When he was first assigned to St. Anthony's Parish the church was heavily in debt. He started a fund by subscribing a large amount, said to have been $10,000, from his private purse, and asked for other subscriptions, announcing, however, that none would be accepted from persons engaged in the sale of liquor. His decision was much commented upon, but, despite the antagonism it aroused, money came in quickly, and the debt was soon paid.

Father O'Hare was born in Ireland. He was brought to the United States by his parents when only three years old. He was educated in St. Francis Xavier College of this city, and St. Mary's Seminary of Baltimore. He was ordained a priest by the late Bishop Loughlin in Brooklyn, March 19, 1872, and served seven years as an assistant priest at the St. James's Pro Cathedral of that city. He was the first rector of St. John's Chapel, at Greene and Clermont Avenues, from which charge he was transferred to the Parish of St. Anthony, now one of the largest in the Long Island Diocese.

THE CHURCH AND THE SALOON.

A Denver Minister Denounces Christians for Opposing Prohibition.

The Rev. E. J. Wilcox of Denver made an address yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the American Temperance Union in Chickering Hall. He declared the church members were culpable in failing to suppress the liquor traffic by law. He said the church had 5,000,000 voters, and these could drive the saloon out of existence if they would.

"Instead of this," he said, "these church members support the saloon and vote along with gamblers and thieves and rumsellers."

He scored ex-Senator Hill for his course when the Capital Liquor bill was under consideration in the Senate. He said this country sadly needed another Washington or Lincoln.

"I believe God is preparing such a man for us," he declared. "That man is now a most violent opponent of prohibition, though a Christian and a Methodist. But God will bring him out of darkness into light, and all the hosts of Methodism will follow him, and the rest of the Christian people will fall in line. That man is Dr. J. M. Buckley."

Loud applause followed this mention of Dr. Buckley.

FORMALISM AND LENT.

Dr. Dix Shows the Significance of True Denial.

"Formalism: Its Uses and Abuses," formed the subject of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix's sermon at Trinity Church yesterday morning.

Dr. Dix attempted to show that formalism was a discredit to the human race and a violation of every true instinct. The value of forms, he said, lies in the inner soul and in the inner life, that are symbolized by the forms of the Scriptures and the teachings of the Church.

"What outrageous deception," continued Dr. Dix, "what boundless hypocrisy the man is guilty of who recites, as a matter of form, the creed of the Church, announcing his belief in a Tri-Une God when his leaning is toward unitarianism or deism. That is formalism of the worst kind."

Dr. Dix took up the importance of Lent as a time for contrition and retrospection. He said that issues of life and death depended upon its proper observance. "To keep Lent is life and health; not to keep it is a great loss; yet to keep it heartlessly and without the devotional spirit is worse than not keeping it at all. Unfortunately, the modern philosophy of life is enjoyment. To enjoy life is the sole aim of the modern philosopher, regardless of the morality of the actions by which such enjoyment is obtained. There are too many people whose only knowledge of enjoyment is that which is derived from worldly pleasures.

"The world's precept is 'Enjoy'; the Church's dictum is 'Deny.' This great form of self-denial is for us all. For young and old the rule of Lent tells the same story—the briefness of life, the evanescence of earthly glory, and the reward of life everlasting.

"A distinction may well be made between those who make excuses, valid or invalid, as the case may be, for the non-observance of Lent, and those who neglect it deliberately. What deserves unqualified condemnation, however, is the fact that so many make plans to render Lent observance as light and as easy as they can. They deny themselves as little as they can and enjoy themselves as much as they can."

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

Many American Bishops, It Is Expected, Will Attend and Take Part in the Discussions.

A large number of Bishops of the American Church will accept the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to attend the sessions of the fourth Lambeth Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion, to be held at Lambeth Palace, London. It will probably be the largest of the kind ever held, as more than 200 Bishops have signified their intention to be present.

The provisional programme has been received by Bishop Potter. The preliminary exercises will be held June 30. On July 1 there will be a service in Westminster Abbey. On July 2 the delegates will visit the landing place of St. Augustine, in the Isle of Thanet, Kent. The next day there will be a special service in Canterbury Cathedral.

The regular sessions will begin on July 5, with an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury. "The Organization of the Anglican Communion" will be the first subject for discussion, and among the speakers will be Bishops Whitaker of Pennsylvania and Littlejohn of Long Island. "The Relation of Religious Communities Within the Church to the Episcopate" will be discussed July 6, with Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac as one of the speakers. Bishop Davies of Michigan will take part in the afternoon discussion of the "Critical Study of Holy Scripture." Bishop Pierce of Arkansas will assist in discussing "Foreign Missions." On July 7 and that afternoon Bishops Doane of Albany will speak on "The Reformation Movements on the Continent of Europe and Elsewhere."

On July 8 the morning session will be devoted to the discussion of "Church Unity in Its Various Relations," among the speakers being Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburg. "International Arbitration" will be the topic for the afternoon debate, the speakers including Bishops Potter of New York and Scarborough of New Jersey. Friday, July 9, at the morning session, the subject will be "The Office of the Church With Respect to the Industrial Problems" with among the speakers Bishops Huntington of Central New York and Satterlee of Washington. "The Book of Common Prayer" will be the topic for the afternoon of that day.

The forenoon of July 10 will be taken up with the question of "The Duties of the Church to the Colonies," with Dr. Machray, Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada and Metropolitan, among the speakers. The subject of "Degrees in Divinity" will be taken up in the afternoon. From July 12 to 24 the various committees will be engaged in preparing their reports. These will be submitted to the conference on July 28, and will be discussed until July 31. The conference will close on Aug. 2, with a service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

DR. HALE'S LATEST BOOK.

"The New Obedience," and Some of Its Peculiar Teachings.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., March 21.—The Rev. Dr. William Bayard Hale, the young Episcopal rector and protege of the late Philips Brooks, whose magazine criticisms of "Church Entertainments" and whose "Analysis of a New England Town" brought him fame, is out with a new book entitled "The New Obedience; a Plea for Social Submission to Christ," which is by far the most sensational work he has yet put out.

In his book, which will be issued simultaneously in New York, London, and Bombay, in the latter place presumably because the Indian transcendentalism will have a new idea to cope with, he says: "The invalidity of land titles is so clear that the conclusion seems inevitable that Christians should, as speedily as possible, free themselves from complicity in the grave wrong by which the common birthplace and heritage of all is parceled out among a few." An immediate requisition is that owners should set aside for the public benefit all land rents.

Closely connected with the subject of rents is that of interest. By no Christian or moral principle can "interest" be justified, he says. The practice of exacting rent for the use of money is opposed not alone to every instinct of honor, but to justice. In no previous age has the Church had anything but the fiercest denunciation for it. "I assert that the entire body of Christian teachers speaks here with one voice."

The complexity of the modern social organization makes the ancient rule more difficult. It does not render it less righteous. It would involve so much, so many private fortunes, so many educational and religious foundations even. It would disturb all values, it would upset the world. Why, the preachers of such a doctrine advocate revolution. Jesus was something of a revolutionist. He was executed in the name of good order. The Apostles were the detested social conspirators of their day. Everywhere they went they set the cities in an uproar.

They made no attempt to conceal it. They were seeking to turn the world upside down, saying that there is another king, one Jesus.

It is hard all are involved in the common fate, and the innocent must bear the sins of the guilty. Salvation will come when some voluntarily take up the burdens. The way of salvation is the way of the cross.

On the decision between obedience and rejection, it depends whether Christianity is to be hereafter for the world a myth, a fable, a dissolving superstition, or the wisdom and power of God for the salvation of the race of men."

Salvation Army Anniversary.

This is the seventeenth anniversary day of the first Salvation Army work done in this country. Last night a salvation service was held in Memorial Hall, 122 West Fourteenth Street. Lieut. Col. George French led the meeting, which was attended by about 1,200 persons. Adjt. Joseph Ludgate, the "long-distance singer" from Chicago, sang at intervals, and the army band supported him. Major and Mrs. George Brown and Major Hicks gave talks of their experiences. Over a hundred persons rose for prayers. To-night will be a description of the early work of Commissioner Railton and the original seven who brought the movement to America.

The White Cross Society in Cuba.

Alberto Diaz, M. D., D. D., who has been active for the last fifteen years in the introduction of Protestantism into Cuba, addressed the congregation of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church last evening. His remarks were confined to a narrative of his experiences in Cuba, and closed with an appeal for the White Cross Society, an organization doing work among the sick and wounded in Cuba, similar to that carried on by the Red Cross Society.

Stone Throwing Boys Injured Woman.

The usual Sunday fight between rival gangs of stone-throwing boys on the lower east side took place yesterday in Rutgers Square, with the result that Mrs. Carrie Cramer of 99 East Broadway, while standing in the doorway of her home, received a severe scalp wound by being hit by a missile thrown by one of the boys. She was attended by a physician, and remained at her home. Several policemen, headed by Detective Mooney of the Madison Street Station, arrived on the scene and caught three of the boys, including Samuel Cohen, who lives at 77 Ludlow Street, the leader. Later in the day a similar battle took place on Cherry Street, between Jefferson and Clinton Streets, where five boys were arrested by Detective Mooney.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE MESSAGE OF ISRAEL

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's Course on the Bible as Literature.

A NATION BORN OF GOD.

This Message Was Religion, as That of Greece Was Philosophy and of Rome Law—Ethical Ideas Apart from the Lower Ideals of Other Nations.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott continued his series of sermons on "The Bible as Literature."

His subject was "The Message of Israel." In his view the message of Israel was religion, as that of Greece was philosophy and that of Rome law. The Israelites had a genius for religion, as Greece had a genius for the study of and search for truth. They were a peculiar people, and in their age they stood apart from other nations, distinguished from them by their methods of dealing with government, religion, and ethics.

They were even in advance of other contemporaneous peoples. They had a conception of God as a spirit and worshipped him in a spiritual way, and not in the gross and material fashion in which even the enlightened nations then worshipped their deities. Their religion was simple and natural. Unlike other nations, they had free institutions, and in dealing with this branch of the subject Dr. Abbott illustrated his meaning by outlining briefly the government of the nation, in which there was even a foreshadowing of the principle of local self-government.

Their ethical ideals were also apart from the lower ideals of other nations. Their heroes, who represented the spirit of the nation, were men of an entirely different cast from most heroes of the time. Finally, they, unlike other nations, marched with their faces toward the light, and had in them a hope which no other nation had. They were broken as a people and scattered over the world when they became false to their ideals.

In speaking of the high ideal and the lofty view of ethics taken by the Israelites, he said: "This ethical idea of this peculiar people was summed up in two commandments. The first summed up all obligation to Jehovah, saying, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul and strength.' The duty of man to his fellow-men was summed up in the other, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' These two commandments, which many men seem to think were issued by Christ, were really borrowed by Christ from the books of the Jewish people.

"These ethical ideals of this peculiar people were embodied in a remarkable series of heroes. Every nation has had its great men, and it has idealized its great men. We do not know how much of Ulysses is history and how much is poetry. We do not know how much of Job or David is history and how much is idealized. But it is not necessary to inquire. These great heroes of Jewish history, the great central facts in whose lives are well established, however they may have been idealized, certainly present remarkable expressions of a characteristic, unique life.

"The Bible is the literature of this peculiar people. This is what makes the Bible sacred—that it is the expression of the life of a people who had been intrusted with the sacred life. It is not merely a collection of stories, narratives, traditions, Psalms; it is the interpretation of the life of a nation born of God, growing toward God.

"Every nation has its message as every man has his message; every nation its mission as every man his mission. If we may say that the message of America is to teach human brotherhood; that the mission of Germany was to teach individual liberty, and was voiced by Martin Luther; that the mission of Rome was to teach organization and law, and was voiced by Justinian; that the message of Greece was to teach truth and the possibility of man's understanding truth, and was voiced by Socrates, then we may say that the mission of Israel was to teach religion, the life of God among men—a God whose spirit dwells with the children of men, a God who can be pleased only by ethical ideals, not by sacrifices and services; a God who incarnates Himself in human life and comes to the complete manifestation of Himself in the one life foretold by Hebrew prophecy."

"NEW JOURNALISM" REBUKED.

Dr. Peters Appeals to the Common Decency in Men and Women.

The Rev. Dr. John Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) at 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, strongly denounced "sensational journalism" in his sermon yesterday morning. Taking as his text Ephesians, v., 3, 4, where it is commanded that all filthiness and uncleanness be cast out, he said:

"There are papers in this city whose conception of news is to give all the disgusting details of breach of promise suits, divorce suits, and the like. Not only to give such details, but to head them with sensational scare headlines to attract the eye; papers which love to suggest vile and mean things.

"What is and what must be the effect of putting them into the hands of your children? Do you suppose that your sons and daughters can grow up pure-minded and clean if their minds are fed on such filth in the formative period of their existence? Especially is this the case if their parents feed them upon it, if this reading comes to them with the approval of father or mother or both."

Further on in the course of his sermon Dr. Peters said, "I am glad to see that the public conscience is being aroused in the matter, and that the offenders are being excluded from respectable clubs and reading rooms. We do not need laws to check these things. What I appeal to is the common decency of men and women. The consecrated Christian sense of Christian men and women to frown upon and denounce all such crimes against the morality and the honor of a community.

"Some of the methods employed by sensational journals to increase their circulation are crimes against the honor of a community. False news is a crime, and misrepresentations about men and women, low, sensational, and disreputable stories, fall within the same category."

DR. SHAHAN AT ST. PATRICK'S.

He Speaks on the Church and State in the First Two Centuries.

The Rev. Dr. Shahan of the Catholic University of America delivered his third sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday. His subject was "Church and State in the First Two Centuries." He said, in part:

"It was some time before it dawned upon the imperial authorities that Christianity was a new religion, distinct from Judaism. Perhaps as early as the reign of Titus the distinction was known. A lately recovered page of Tacitus depicts that Emperor as deliberately planning the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, because it was the common parent and support of both Judaism and Christianity.

"The State at first objected to any worship, save its own recognized gods or cults, by nobles and magistrates. And the growing strength of the Christian episcopate, its remarkable unity and prestige, the vast network of charities, the strange cosmopolitan sympathies of the Christians, excited painful suspicions and doubts in the minds of the Emperors and their counselors. So the Christian religion was at first fought, but when it was seen that it could not be rooted out, the Emperors attempted to make it an ally. A certain affinity between the head of a worldwide state and a worldwide religion attracted the Emperors Tiberius, Hadrian, and Alexander Severus, personal admirers of Jesus Christ."

GEN. FULLERTON NOT FOUND.

Scores of Men Searching for His Body in the Youghiogheny River, at Oakland, Md.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 21.—The most extraordinary efforts were made today to find the body of Gen. J. S. Fullerton of St. Louis, who was killed in the railroad accident near Oakland yesterday, but met with no success.

At daylight this morning General Superintendent Fitzgerald started fifty men down the Youghiogheny River with pike poles, and twelve skiffs were manned by twenty-four other men. The river was searched for a distance of ten miles as minutely and carefully as the swift current would allow. Probably a hundred citizens, attracted by the reward offered yesterday by the railroad company for the recovery of the body, patrolled the river banks, but all efforts were futile.

A brother of the General arrived to-night from St. Louis, and the efforts to find the body will be renewed at daybreak to-morrow. The injured persons are reported as doing well and out of danger.

Gen. Joseph Scott Fullerton, who was killed in the wreck at Oakland, Md., Saturday, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in December, 1835. He graduated from the Oxford, Ohio, law school, and when still quite young began the practice of law. Several years later he went to St. Louis, where he continued to practice law. He made some valuable business connections, and was the legal adviser of several large corporations and railroads.

He entered the army soon after the war began as a Captain on Gen. Gordon Grainger's staff, and served throughout the entire four years of the struggle. He rose rapidly until the close of the war, when he had attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier General of Gen. O. O. Howard's staff. After the war he married Miss Mary Morgan, a daughter of George D. Morgan of New York, and resumed the practice of law in St. Louis. Later he was appointed Postmaster at that place, and served in that capacity during Johnson's Administration.

By fortunate business investments he acquired considerable wealth.

Gen. Fullerton left Washington a week ago, in connection with the work of the Chickamauga National Military Park Commission, and joined Gen. Henry V. Boynton at Chattanooga Sunday. He left there Tuesday for St. Louis, where he remained until Friday, when he took the ill-fated train.

Mrs. Fullerton died several years ago, leaving one child, a daughter.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR RATES.

Arrangements for Transportation to the International Convention in San Francisco in July Next.

State Transporation Manager Kinports of the New York Christian Endeavor Union has just made up routes and approximate rates for the Christian Endeavorers of the State and their friends who will attend the International Convention at San Francisco in July. There is to be one official Christian Endeavor train, and Mr. Kinports says that if all who go plan to take this special, not a few conveniences can be afforded that cannot be if the delegation divided, and at no additional cost to each passenger. This official train will be of the finest solid vestibuled Wagner cars the company can furnish. The train will go through to San Francisco, so that a person may leave the Grand Central Station and arrive at it again, and have occupied the same berth every night of railway travel. Excursion Manager V. V. Beard of the New York Central Road will accompany the party throughout the entire trip.

This train will leave the Grand Central Station, New York, at 6 P. M., on Monday, June 28, going by the way of Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo, where the last member of the delegation will get aboard. It is probable the train will go to Chicago over the Canada Southern line. Beyond Chicago final plans are not definitely fixed with the railroads, but since the overwhelming sentiment seems to be to go by the way of Denver and return by the way of Portland and the Yellowstone Park, that will be the route.

One day will be spent in Colorado Springs. From here excursions will be made to Manitou, the Garden of the Gods, to Pike's Peak, to Cheyenne Cañon, and other interesting points. At this point the long journey will be broken by a night's rest in one of the best hotels, taking the train the following morning. The train will pass by daylight through the Royal Gorge. At Glenwood Springs, where is fine bathing, a stop of five hours will be made. The next important stop will be Salt Lake City. Saturday and Sunday will be spent there, visiting the Temple and other points of interest. On Saturday afternoon the party will visit Saltair, the great bathing resort on Salt Lake. The journey will be resumed on Monday morning, arriving in San Francisco on Tuesday, one day before the opening session.

The cost is slightly more to return by the Northern route, but many favor paying it, so it is as good as settled that the official train, on its return, will go to Portland, Oregon, and make a stop, enabling passengers to spend a Sunday at Helena, five days in Yellowstone Park, a few hours at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and make a brief sojourn at Niagara Falls. The limit of the ticket is Aug. 15, but the official train will reach New York on the return far within that date.

As to the cost, Mr. Kinports makes the estimate for the round-trip railway fare from New York, $71; Albany, $69.50; Utica, $68.18; Rochester, $65.57; Syracuse, $67, and Buffalo, $64.50. Special sleeping car rates have also been secured, so that the following two estimates are regarded as conservative:

ESTIMATE NO. 1.

Railroad fare	$71.00
Sleeping car fare (double berth)	25.00
Carriage drive through Garden of the Gods	1.00
One day's stop at Colorado Springs	3.00
Meals en route, going, 20 at 50c	10.00
Board at San Francisco, 7 days at $2.50 (or $2)	17.50
Meals en route, returning, 15 at 50c	7.50
Total	$135.00

This estimate is for going and returning by the same routes. If the party prefers, the official train can come directly back from San Francisco, without going to Portland, the extra fare to which point is $7.50. Here are the figures by the way of Portland:

ESTIMATE NO. 2.

Railroad fare, $71, plus $7.50 additional	$78.50
Meals, &c., going, as per statement above	14.00
Seven days at San Francisco at $2.50 (or $2)	17.50
Sleeping car fare	33.00
Meals en route, returning (esti.)	18.00
Miscellaneous expenses	4.00
Total	$165.00
For trip through Yellowstone, 5 days, all expenses	45.00
Total estimated cost	$210.00

Arrangements have been made with one of the best of the San Francisco hotels for a rate of $2.50 per day, two persons in a room. A buffet car is to be attached to the train in any event, but if the number going warrants a dining car will be attached, which car, having been provided with piano, will be used each night for "family" prayers, concerts, &c.

Christian Endeavor unions in Denver, Portland, Spokane, St. Paul, Helena, and other large cities are planning to give every attention to State delegations during their stop overs, that of Spokane offering carriages and a sightseeing tour free of cost. About 100 berths have already been engaged for the official train.

The announcement is also made that if a sufficient number desire, an arrangement will be made whereby a special car will leave New York a few days behind the official train, say on Friday, July 1, going through without stopover, except Sunday, and arriving in time for the convention's opening day. The return can then be made by the way of Portland and on the official train.

None of the trains or cars in charge of Christian Endeavor officials will be run on Sundays.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Needs of That Section Set Forth by President Frost of Berea College.

LABOR MUST BE DIGNIFIED.

Northern and Southern Types and Habits of Thought Compared—How Class Prejudice May Be Eradicated—Mountaineers of Kentucky Described.

The Rev. William G. Frost, President of Berea College, Berea, Ky., delivered an address at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last night. He is making a trip through the North for the purpose of awakening interest in Southern educational matters. He was formerly a professor in Oberlin College, Ohio, and has also had the advantage of foreign travel and study.

"The Brotherhood of Man and the Providence of God" was the subject of his discourse. "God's work and plans and providence did not cease when the Bible was made," said he. "America is a child of God's Providence. He guided the Mayflower, strengthened Washington's sword, and inspired Lincoln's pen.

"The great feature of our land to-day is the duality of civilization. There are two distinct types—two historic streams—one from Plymouth Rock and the other from the valley of the James River. What a man has in his head has much to do with what he shall have in his hand. In one of these types of the Nation we find that labor is dignified, that a man is judged not by any circumstance of birth, but by merit. In the other, the retention of certain feudal ideas has fostered an artistocrac

The Wanamaker Store.

THE CONSTANTLY GROWING CONFIDENCE BETWEEN

This Store and the Public has taken a great impetus from the events of last week. Thousands coming as visitors to the Millinery occasion last week immediately became customers.

The Upholstery and Furniture shared success with the Millinery. The march of business this week will mark more progress. This morning's Store News is important—there will be more to tell this evening and to-morrow.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

PARIS NOVELTIES. Fourteen newcomers join the rich collection to-day. Only a limited quantity of a pattern in these aristocratic textiles. They come—they go. An everchanging show. Appreciative shoppers are quick to claim them.

FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES AND PLUMETIS. From Gros Roman—the acknowledged master of the art of textile printing. These beautiful cottons get first showing this morning. High-art printing on filmy cotton fabrics. Original, dainty, with a remarkable harmony of color.

19 styles of Organdies, 35c. 10 styles of Plumetis, 50c.

BICYCLES

CONTINENTAL, $50.
CONTINENT, $37.50.

These machines are standard in strength, quality, durability and finish. They are strictly up-to-date—'97 patterns.

When we started Bicycle selling it

was in a regular way—we expect to stay in the business permanently.

The arrangements for manufacturing were made under our own trademarks, with one of the best concerns in the land. Special bargains, job lots, left-overs, have nothing to do with our regular Wheels.

We charge only for the machines. You pay nothing for agencies, fancy advertising, losses by instalment payments. You get honest, standard Bicycles at square dealing low prices. You can buy the Continental, $50, and the Continent, $37.50 only here.
Basement.

THE NEW UPHOLSTERY STORE

has been open just four days.

It is a place to enjoy. The Oriental Room is restful. Tapestries and various stuffs, lie about with confusion that is artless but artistic. It is much like a studio. Reception daily.

Business is the end and aim of it all. Stuffs are low priced and high priced. A knowledge of this stock of ours is essential to an understanding of the economical possibilities of interior decoration. Walls can be made beautiful with French stuffs at 50c a yard—very wide. Similar knowledge is needed if you would know textile elegance.

Repairing and recovering of old furniture is a rapidly growing interest here. We have workmen that restore the old finish. We have Tapestries at every price that replace the worn coverings. For instance:

Heraldic Tapestries.

Patterns with rampant lion, $1.50.
Patterns with casque and closed visor, $1.75.
Patterns with armorial bearings, $2.35.
Patterns with Griffin crest, $3.75.

Proper Furniture Coverings vary from $1 to $30 a yard.

FURNITURE SLIP COVERS. Now is the time for them. We have a great stock of imported Linens, made especially for this purpose. Some can be made at $12.50 for a set to cover seven pieces of furniture. Others cost more.

CROSS STRIPED CURTAINS. Eight colorings at $1.25 a pair, and they are *remarkably cheap*. They'll go quick. Eight other prices: $2.25, $2.50, $4.50, $5, $6, $7.50, $8.75, $9.75. Colors are soft, the higher grades have silk stripes. Also just right for Summer houses.
Third floor, Fourth avenue.

VENETIAN IRON LANTERNS

Artistic, cheap. 500 of them came to us in an unusual way. Thus, they go at little more than half their accredited value.

75c, regularly $1.25 $3, regularly $5
$1.50, regularly $2.50 $4, regularly $7
$2.50, regularly $4 $5, regularly $8
$7, regularly $10.

Their soft colored light adds much to the decorative effect of a room or hall.
Basement.

THE WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR STORE

Only well made and carefully finished Underwear here. No trash. The finest French Lingerie is also here, but that is a separate story. This is of the best American Underwear.

GOWNS
Of muslin, trimmed with embroidery, 50c to $1.75.
Of cambric, trimmed with embroidery or lace, 75c to $2.75.
Of nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery, $2.75 to $10.50.

CHEMISES
Of cambric, trimmed with embroidery or lace, 75c to $2.
Of nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace, $1 to $3.75.

DRAWERS
Of muslin, trimmed with embroidery, 35c to 85c.
Of cambric, trimmed with embroidery or lace, 35c to $3.
Of nainsook, trimmed with lace, $1.75 to $6.

PETTICOATS
Of muslin, umbrella ruffle of lawn and embroidery, 50c to $1.75.

CORSET COVERS
Of cambric, trimmed with embroidery, 20c to $2.75.
Of cambric, trimmed with lace, 50c to $3.
Second floor.

METAL BEDSTEADS

Very interesting news concerning these. Certain well defined reasons for their growing popularity—they are healthful, durable and ornamental. This accounts for the great variety shown here. The large number gathered, in turn, makes the economy which is apparent in the prices.

ENAMELED BEDSTEADS

28 styles of Enameled Bedsteads with brass ornamentations; prices, $5 to $16.50.

With best quality woven wire spring attached, brass knobs, $5.
With best quality woven wire spring attached, brass trimmed, $7.
With bow footboard, best quality woven wire springs, brass knobs and brass top rails, in any width from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in. inclusive, $8.75.
With best quality woven wire springs, brass knobs and brass top rails, fancy brass rings in head and footboard, $9.50.
Inch and half posts, swell footboards, brass top rails, brass knobs and brass caps, fancy ornamentations, best woven wire spring attached, $16.50.

BRASS BEDSTEADS

40 styles of Brass Bedsteads, from the plainest to the most ornamental in design; prices, $22 to $100.
3 ft. 6 in. wide, in best quality of lacquer finish, very ornamental head and footboard, cast brass mountings, $22.
4 ft. 6 in. wide, best quality lacquer, very fancy head and footboard, cast brass mountings, $32.
3 ft. 6 in. wide, bow footboard, cast brass mountings and best quality lacquer finish, $35.

After Bedsteads—CRIBS. A large line of them in white enameled finish and brass. $6 to $42.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

In the long past the greatest retail Linen business in America was done in this store. We mean that history shall repeat itself.

Only pure Linens are permitted to enter this stock, and great cheapness constantly marks our special offerings.

Unusual Linen selling going on these Spring days. An economy in the offerings that appeals to careful housewives—they don't want to miss it. Do you?

TABLE LINEN
At 56c yd.—Irish Damask, 68 in. wide, full bleached. Almost a score of pretty patterns. 75c under ordinary circumstances.
At 75c—Scotch Damask, 68 in. wide. Five good patterns. Splendid quality, snow white.
At $1 yd.—Double damask Table Linens, bleached. 2 yds. wide. Several dainty patterns. A great bargain.
At $1.25 yd.—Flemish Damask, several new and exclusive patterns, soft and mellow finish. Full 2 yds. wide. Beautifully bleached.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Purses Offered by the Driving Club of New York Are All Well Filled.

TROTTERS FOR FLEETWOOD.

No Conditional Entries Have Been Accepted—Names and Records of the Animals Nominated for the Faster Classes.

The ten purses offered by the Driving Club of New York for its grand circuit meeting, Sept. 6 to 11, which closed last Monday, have all been filled to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, the members of which anticipate one of the best meetings ever held at Fleetwood.

While the aggregate is not quite up to that of 1896, still no conditional entries have been accepted. The 3:00 class, pacing, has 42 entries, while the 2:20 pace is booked for 46. In the classes for youngsters there are some 35 entries for two-year-olds, and 50 in the three-year-old class; the slow class for trotters, 3:00 class, with 42 nominations, and the 2:30 class, with 43. The 2:24 class, for trotters, has the good number of 43 entries. In the faster classes there is a surprising list of nominations, as will be seen by the following names, together with their records:

2:12 Class, Trotting—Rifle, 2:11¾; B. L. C., 2:14¾; Maple Valley, 2:12; Judge Austin, 2:12¼; Sally Simmons, 2:13¾; Emma Affutt, 2:11½; Island Girl, 2:12¼; Larabie, 2:12¾; Grace Hastings, 2:12; Chance, 2:12¼; J. M. D., 2:13½; Van Zandt, 2:12; Fred Kohl, 2:12¼; Aleidolla, 2:11¼; Baron Dillon, 2:12; George G., 2:12¼; Jimmy Hague, 2:13¾; Derby Princess, 2:11¾; Piletta, 2:11¼; Athanio, 2:11¾; Rex Americus, 2:11¼; Walter S., 2:12¼; Newburger, 2:15½; Straight Line, 2:15¼; Miss Gatewood, 2:19¼; Fred B., 2:11¼; Cut Glass, 2:12½; Dick Hubbard, 2:12¼; Straw B., 2:11¼; Baron Crish, 2:12½; Pastoral, 2:30; Cephas, 2:11¾.

2:17 Class, Trotting—Winnie Barron, 2:19½; Minnie P., 2:19¼; Lady Tennyson, 2:17½; Dudley Olcott, 2:18¼;; Myrtle Bay, 2:21½; Thelma, 2:20¼; King Chimes, 2:18¼; Eager, 2:16¾; Dixonette, 2:17¼; Peter, 2:17¼; Wanda, 2:21¼; Mark Twain, 2:17¼; Stanton W., 2:17¼; Memorial, 2:30¾; Hagel Dell, 2:16¼; Miss Carroll, 2:22¾; Jefferson Wilkes, 2:16¼; Lucy Carr, 2:19¾; Bellton, 2:17½; Palm Leaf, 2:22½; Sable Great, —; General, 2:16½; Jube, 2:28; Baronitz, 2:30¼; Prime, 2:17½; Ella Calhoun, 2:16½; Valence, 2:16¾; The Monk, —; Miss Dainty, 2:20; Comanche, 2:19¾; Miss Gatewood, 2:19½; Directum Kelly, 2:23¾; Alcave and Savonne.

2:09 Class, Pacing—Red Silk, 2:10; Mignon, 2:10¼; Lantana, 2:09¾; Sphinxette, 2:08¼; Pearl Onward, 2:10¾; Henry F., 2:09¾; Bumps, 2:08¾; Bert Oliver, 2:08¾; Winfield, 2:14½; Hail Cloud, 2:08¼; Nelly Bruce, 2:10¼; Bright Light, 2:08¼; Dan A., 2:10¾; Mocking Boy, 2:08¼; Mandolin, 2:15¾; Merry Chimes, 2:08½; Planet, 2:09½; Calypso, 2:10½; Berkshire Courier, 2:10; Thomas Edison, 2:08¾; Royal Victor, 2:08¾; Valleau, 2:12; Brennan, 2:11¼.

GETTING READY FOR GOLF.

Two Big Tournaments Announced—St. Andrew's Club Moving.

The different golf clubs are beginning to look forward to the approach of mild weather with increasing interest, and within a month most of the golf links in the vicinity of New York City will be in playable condition.

By the 1st of April activity will be apparent on all the courses, and most of them will be benefited with extra improvements before the season actually opens. Even thus early arrangements are being made for Spring tournaments. The first big event will be the annual one at the close of the season given by the Lakewood Golf Club. This will come Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 22, 23, and 24, and the most valuable trophy will be presented by the Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotel. As this event comes at the close of the Southern golf season, the experts who have kept in practice all Winter at Aiken, S. C., will undoubtedly be present at Lakewood in full force, as they were last year. Some of our good golfers now at Aiken are H. C. Leeds of Boston, Arthur H. Penn, C. C. Bohlen of Philadelphia, and Harry Sweney of Albany of the St. Andrew's Club.

The Board of Governors of the Knollwood County Club, near Elmsford, Westchester County, have just fixed the dates for their annual Spring tournament as follows: May 19, 20, 21, and 22. The semi-annual contest for the Knollwood Cup will be played for, and there will be other handsome prizes.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club has been disappointed in not being able to secure an additional lease for the Spring months of their old grounds at St. Andrew's. The lease expires April 1, and for a year work on the new eighteen-hole course at Mount Hope, on the 150-acre plot purchased by the club, has been going on. Eleven holes were laid out last Fall, but the entire eighteen will not be ready for play probably for six months. But the first nine holes will be ready by the 1st of May, if not earlier. As a convenience to the club members it was hoped that the old grounds could be leased for the Spring, thus allowing the members to play in both courses until Summer. The owners of the grounds, however, refused to lease unless for a whole year, and last week the club began to move its effects. A carriage house is being built on the new grounds and other improvements will begin in a short time. The announcement of the club's yearly events will be made in a few weeks. The first monthly handicap last year was played late in April.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club has voted to repeat the double century run and the Eagle Rock hill-climbing contest, both of which were distinct features of last year's cycling season.

In England the cyclists' meets are usually held in tents in the open country, each club vying with the other in its camp adornments and hospitality. Several suggestions have been made that a similar idea be instituted in this country, but until the Manhattan Bicycle Club decided to try the experiment at the National Meet at Philadelphia no definite move had been made. The Manhattan Bicycle Club expects to attend the meet in force, and has suggested to the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York the advisability of establishing a New York camp during the meet.

Carleton W. Nason, ex-President of the Manhattans, who as Chairman of the Streets and Road Committee of the "A. C. C. C. N. Y.," is winning laurels for himself, has signed to tour Europe with the Elwell touring party, which leaves this country on May 1.

The handsome bronze figure of Mercury, known as the Officers' Trophy, to be given to the member riding 50 miles in the least time, previous to Dec. 31 of this year, is now held by A. Oatman, with a record of 2:31:46, but at least six members will try to wrest it from him.

***

The Entertainment Committee of the Harlem Wheelmen has arranged to give a progressive euchre party at the clubhouse April 7.

The Harlems, in order to show their appreciation of the efforts of the members who made the minstrel show such a success, will tender a dinner to them to-morrow. It has been decided to make the minstrel show an annual affair.

The billiard and pool tournaments now being held by the Harlems are almost ended. The following leading scores show how well the handicaps were arranged:

POOL.	Won.	Lost.	BILLIARDS.	Won.	Lost.
S. D. Bullock	8	4	E. J. Byrnes	5	5
J. H. Valentine	8	3	W. C. Huson	6	3
W. C. Huson	6	5	M. A. Smith	7	7
C. M. Kervan	7	3	E. F. Gilbert	8	3
A. R. Brown	8	6	E. G. Dumahaut	8	6
E. G. Dumahaut	8	5			
F. B. Underhill	8	5			
E. F. Gilbert	8	8			
J. M. Dubarry	9	4			

***

The annual election of the Kings County Wheelmen resulted in the selection of these officers: President—Erastus Palmer; Vice ficers: President—Erastus Palmer; Vice President—David Morehouse; Recording Secretary—A. S. Farmer; Assistant Secretary—A. R. Gardner; Treasurer—C. A. Martin; Assistant Treasurer—Hugo Wundrum; Captain—George A. Needham; First Lieutenant—A. G. Relyea; Second Lieutenant—F. H. Prets; Board of Governors—L. B. Wymper and R. S. Dobbie, Jr. The annual entertainment and reception of the club will take place on March 31, and it is intended to make it the best affair of the kind in the history of the club.

***

The members of the Century Wheelmen of New York fittingly commemorated the close of their second year of existence by presenting the club a very handsome pastel portrait of their President and Captain (Warde Bingley, and Matthew Gibb) in recognition of their valuable services in behalf of the club, whose interests and welfare they have so much at heart. The portrait represents them standing together in club uniform, at either side of a bicycle, and is very well done, being an excellent likeness of both. As neither Mr. Bingley nor Mr. Gibb had any intimation of what the members were doing it came in the nature of a surprise, and was all the more appreciated by those honored.

The score of the bowling team of the Centurys in the last game played was as follows:

Dr. C. R. Fletcher	180
W. A. Coulter	180
S. S. Rogers	180
Jake Kaiser	178
J. Lechler	173
C. H. Fessenden	170
J. Wolf	162
A. B. Woodward	161
Waldo E. Rice	157
W. J. Sling	150
S. C. Wolf	142

The annual open spring century run of the Century Wheelmen will be the Patchogue, L. I., on Sunday, April 25, if clear, otherwise on Sunday, May 2. Handsome prizes will be presented to the two clubs having the largest and second largest number of survivors. Entry blanks can be had at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street.

***

The annual election of officers of the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn took place on Thursday evening, the following ticket winning by a small margin: President—J. R. Brennen; Vice President—George Morrell; Secretary—Edward Kevany; Treasurer—W. Pendleton; Board of Governors—H. A. Waters and A. D. Gibson; Chairman Road Committee—R. Sneider, Jr.; Members of the Road Committee—A. Conover and George Bell.

***

The Good Roads Committee of the Morris Wheelmen has had a number of signs made and lettered, "Protect the Road; Do Not Drive in the Ruts." These are now being placed in conspicuous places along the macadamized roads of the northern part of the city along the Harlem River, in order to remind drivers of wagons that they can materially assist in keeping the face of the roadways in good condition. One of the signs has been placed on the Berkeley Oval fence on Macomb's Dam Road and another near the University of New York on Sedgwick Avenue by consent of the Registrar of the university.

***

New quarters have been secured by the North Hudson Cyclers at the corner of Union Street and the Hudson County Boulevard. The new Trustees of the club, elected at last week's meeting, are: Edward Ruth, B. Schick, M. Martin, William Ayres, A. Yeager, Max Martin, and William Erdman.

***

The officers elected by the Morris Wheelmen at their anual meeting were: Lewis Harding, President; Andrew Ritchie, Vice President; H. A. German, Secretary; R. G. Weyh, Jr., Assistant Secretary; George W. Varian, Treasurer; Board of Governors—Charles E. Simms, Jr., Chairman; Dr. W. K. Doty, S. E. Clickener, O. B. Keller, W. J. Edwards, G. W. Elliott, W. S. Thompson, E. D. Hallett, and John Frick; Road Committee, elected for three months—A. J. Ripley, Captain; Lieutenants—G. W. Elliott, John Campbell, J. P. Lair, Dr. W. K. Doty, H. H. Gates, and John Frick.

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Columbia College is well provided with candidates for the cycle racing team which will represent the institution in the annual meet of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Already sixteen young men are in training for the team, and it is believed that when the selections are made it will be a comparatively easy task to pick men who will carry Columbia's colors to the front in a majority of the events. Up to date only road work of a light description has been done, but as soon as the warm weather sets in the men will be ready for track work of a lively sort. The candidates who are now doing preliminary training are William C. Morrill, '99, S.; Milton H. McGuire, '98, S.; William A. Belden, '98, S.; John T. Willams, Jr., '98, S.; George E. Ruppert, '98, L.; Harrison K. Bird, '97, S.; Irwin A. Powell, Pol. Sci.; H. N. Hall, '98, S.; Ray Dawson, Pol. Sci.; William H. Fearing, Jr., '98, S.; William H. Hays, P. G.; Albert S. Stillwell, '98, S.; Henry S. Waterman, '99, S.; John A. Redington, P. and S.; Darwin S. Hudson, '98, C.; William R. Grace, Jr., 1900, S.

FITZSIMMONS OUT OF THE RING.

He Repeats the Announcement That He Will Never Fight Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—Robert Fitzsimmons, the prize fighter, repeated today what he said at Carson City after his victory over Corbett—that he had fought his last fight in the ring.

"I have given a promise to my wife," said Fitzsimmons, "that I will never again enter the ring, and I will keep my word. If Mr. Corbett challenges me, as I understand that he will, to another fight, I will not accept the challenge. I have nothing to gain in glory by whipping Mr. Corbett again, and I cannot see why he should wish to venture another battle.

"Defeated champions have not always been unpopular, as the case of John L. Sullivan illustrates. Mr. Corbett, I understand, is a good actor. He still can make money. It seems to me he should know by this time that it is not necessary to go into the prize ring to make it."

The Handicap Shoot at Elkwood.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 21.—For some time past Managers Daly and Chanfrau have been busily engaged getting Elkwood Park in readiness for the Grand American Handicap Shoot, which commences next Tuesday at that place, and with that big event and a number of others there will be three days of shooting. A commodious building has been erected, with a number of sleeping rooms, in order that persons coming from a distance may find ample accommodations on their arrival. Huge sheds have been put up to accommodate the horses and carriages. For the last three or four days a number of the crack shots from the South and West have arrived.

Played for Whist League's Trophy.

ALBANY, March 21.—The Hamilton Whist Team of Philadelphia last night defeated the Albany Club in a game of the series for the American Whist Club's trophy. The score was 35 to 17. This victory gives the Hamiltons a lead of 15 games in the series. The Albany Club had won eight consecutive games.

Sporting News in Brief.

The final bouts in the Bohemian Sporting Club's open boxing tournament will be decided to-morrow night in the Amsterdam Avenue clubhouse. The boxing will be at 105, 115, 125, and 135 pounds.

In preparing the design for Harrison B. Moore's steam yacht, now being finished at the Erie Basin Yard, Brooklyn, the principal ends in view were good accommodations and an economical maintenance of a high rate of speed for a cruising craft. The yacht is 172 feet 6 inches over all; 140 feet load water line; 18 feet beam, and 7 feet 9 inches draught when fully equipped with coal and water and all stores on board. The boat will be launched Saturday.

The authorities at St. Francis Xavier College repudiate the charges made that "Mat" Halpin of the New York Athletic Club received money from them for training their athletes. They propose to insist upon the American Athletic Union making a rigid investigation of this charge. Halpin has been connected for years with St. Francis Xavier College and its interests, and never before has any charge been made that he is anything but an amateur.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS NOW READY. Lowest Prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

SOME CAUSES OF UNREST

THE LESSON OF HISTORY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Our Republic Is Stable, but Extravagant—Congresses Menace It and Deferred Reforms Check Its Progress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Historians and statesmen have speculated much upon the long duration of the Imperial Republic of Rome. That a so-called republic should have survived over a thousand years with its institutions unimpaired by war, conquest, and revolution is indeed one of the marvels of human history.

The City of Rome, morally and politically, was the Roman Empire. To it the absolute allegiance of the citizen was due, even to the sacrifice of life, property, and family, if demanded. The Roman Emperor was the incarnation of the city, and hence the easy transition from a republic to an empire; and it mattered very little if the Emperor were a Nero or a Tiberius, or if he were a Flavian or an Antonine—he was still the living incarnation of the city and the empire.

Whatever might be the vices or corruptions of the imperial system, the Roman Army was the one thing that was never allowed to be weak or corrupt. The legionary of Rome was the bulwark alike of the empire and the absolutism of the imperial power. Whatever the viscissitudes and dangers of the republic might be, the one fixed and immutable policy of Senate and Emperor was the preservation of discipline and drill of the army. Ever jealous of its highest efficiency, rewards for bravery and high deeds invariably attended the punishment and degradation of the defaulting officer or soldier. Although the Emperor might be robed in the imperial purple, and the absolutism of his power unquestioned, he never failed to wear the insignia of the Consul and the Tribune. The Roman Empire was but the full and complete outcome of an unlimited and unbounded republicanism.

First Effects of Decay.

The general impression left to us by historians is that the lower empire of the East was far gone in decay and degeneration, and that it was but the pale shadow of that of the West. Corruption and vice no doubt had deeply undermined the heroic virtues of the great fabric, but the stability of institutions remained unimpaired. The loyalty to a deified city and the iron discipline and drill of the legions still existed in the plenitude of power. The conquest and overthrow of the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy by the legions of Narses and Belisarius was not a whit less than the conquests of Caesar and Pompeius. And down to the days of Justinian, when that Emperor took a ballet dancer from the boards to make of her his Empress, he gave to the world a "body of civil law" which has justly been styled "the written reason," and which has entered into the judicial system of every civilized nation of modern times. Nor can the world forget that the last Emperor of the East took his station in the breach of the walls of Constantinople, and, sword in hand, died like a patriot and a hero, amid the heaps of his slain legionaries. As if, indeed, the death of the Imperial Republic should be signalized by a flash of military glory to remind the world that the Empire of the East was not unworthy the Empire of the West.

Foundations of the Monarchy.

The foundations of the Frankish monarchy were laid in murder, assassination, and the blood of revolutions. When the great empire of Charlemagne fell into dissolution, France was plunged hopelessly in military and political chaos. It was not until the advent of Louis XIV. that France became a united nation, under an absolutism such as no nation had ever witnessed, where kingship and the State were united in the person of one man. It was manifest that such an absolutism, such a despotism, even though supported by armies, who were not legionaries, and the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. ended in a Reign of Terror, and the land drenched with human blood. But out of the Terror arose the Republic, which swiftly passed into military imperialism. But France had had enough of that, and the collapse of imperialism was followed by the attempted restoration of a limited monarchy, the limited monarchy by a revolution and another republic, then another revolution and a second imperialism, and still another revolution and another so-called military republic.

M. Duruy, the latest French historian, says on this subject: "The people had become accustomed to substitute revolutions for the regular play of institutions, a habit which has cost us twenty revolutions in eighty years. England has proceeded quite otherwise. Since 1688 she has had, instead of bloody insurrections, only changes of Ministry. Each one, of highest or lowest rank, has exercised the respect for law, and they expect success from discussion, but nothing from force." And it may truly be said that the one element of stability in the present Republic of France is the element of fear. France, like Rome, like the Italian republics of the Middle Ages, is republican and imperial. These States clearly show us that such republics are the cradles of imperialism, and imperialism is the grave of personal liberty and personal sovereignty.

A Decided Contrast.

If the States of Latin nations are republican and imperial, we turn now to the Anglo-Saxon, where we find them democratic to the core. The feudalism planted in England by William the Norman existed only seventy years, when it was abolished as a form of government for the Anglo-Saxon, by Henry II., a Norman King of England. When the stubborn barons and yeomanry wrested from Feudal John, at Runnymede, the Great Charter, they laid the very foundations of Anglo-Saxon government upon it. That English charter is a thoroughly democratic instrument, and has made the Anglo-Saxon race a race of democratic nations. That English charter has become the Australian and New Zealand charter, the South African charter, the East India charter, and the North American charter of Canada and the United States. England has wrought her mighty conquests, not like France and Rome, by mighty armies, but by the planting of colonists in savage lands, and with them the great charter of English liberties, and the mighty instrument of her language. She draws no treasure, no wealth, by taxation, from these colonial nations; she draws it from their splendid development in trade and commerce. No one knows better than English statesmen, and the English people, that it was no loss, but a glorious gain to England when our country cut adrift from the tutelage of her Kings and Ministers, and any one who supposes that the welfare of our country is not dear to the English people, if for no other reason than purely selfish ones, is surely wrapped in a dense cloud of stupidity.

The Great Charter of England has been, and is now, the pole star of the race. Long, wearisome, sometimes even bloody episodes have barred the way of the people in their steadfast and heroic course, but through nearly 100 years their way has been triumphant. The House of Tudor cleared the way, and the great Elizabeth worked for England's future as well as for her own age. The struggle with the House of Stuart by the English Commons illustrated the national traits of patience, tenacity, and courage. Relentlessly the Commons of England held their ground and pushed their way to freedom and the preservation of Englishmen's rights. Oliver Cromwell never believed in revolution, and it was the darling wish and hope of his life down to the day of his death that a limited monarchy should be established on the foundations of the Great Charter. The "Protectorate" was never held by him except as a temporary commonwealth and form of government, but he well knew that his hopes could never be realized under the House of Stuart.

The "Bill of Rights," the "Declaration of Rights," the Declaration of Independence, and our Federal Constitution and form of government, are each and all the reassertion in different forms of the "Great Charter" of Runnymede. They are enunciation of a true, virile body of democratic principles on which are founded the Governments of every heroic Anglo-Saxon nation on our globe, working out their history over the pathway of reform. The true element of stability in a democratic form of government must be, not revolution, but ceaseless, persistent, and unending reform.

The Indications for America.

Many men of the highest intelligence and wisdom in our country regard the present aspect of our social and political life with intense anxiety. No fears exist as to the weakness or strength of our Government of forty-six sovereign States, some of which in area are as large as Europe. A Government that can emerge triumphantly from a strife like the war of the rebellion may not talk of fear or weakness. Indications are of a far different sort. For over two years past great waves of passion, unrest, and vague discontent have swept over our land, breathing the spirit of a Latin revolution. Not long ago no less than 75,000 men were roaming over the land in little armies of 100 to 1,000, as idle, dirty, restless tramps, not much unlike the Fronde of France—that period of anarchy and chaos.

Since the close of the war of the rebellion but one great or worthy reform has been wrought by Congress. The reform of the civil service, originated by a Democrat, hated by Democrats and Republicans alike, but now claimed by both, yet hated by Populists and Anarchists, has most surely been an immense boon to our country and a powerful element in the stability of our Federal institutions. But, look as we may, for thirty-five years of peace, prosperity, and National comfort not one great act of reform can be found. For a quarter of a century men of probity and of the highest business character have begged Congress for a bankruptcy act which should shield the worthy and help the unfortunate. No bankruptcy act, no reform in the law of public domain and lands, none for the settlement of the Indian question, none in the immigration laws, none in the naturalization laws, which have been so frightfully abused; none in the matter of charters of great corporations of all kinds, none, lastly, in the chaos of National finances and currency. For thirty years past the pathway of reform has been blocked, and the road is barred. It can be no wonder that great and growing masses of our people are chafing under vague feelings of unrest and discontent. In the place of reform, judicious legislation, and help to the body of the people we have the strange spectacle of "billion-dollar Congresses" voting the money of the people—Treasury empty—in indescribable appropriations of waste, extravagance, and corruption, such as no nation and no people have ever beheld. One has only to read the titles of bills introduced in Congress during the last eight or ten years to be convinced that members of our Congress regard as their sole duty and business the voting of money out of the Treasury. Bills to appropriate the people's money to dig a great hole in the ground on the Western plains, bills to spend money to make it rain, bills to create a building in every town and city in the United States, "pork bills," as Congressmen themselves call them, which are in truth bills to expend money to re-elect themselves—one billion-dollar Congress following another—such are the proceedings which have set the "masses against the classes," for men, even the dullest, know that billion-dollar Congresses mean boundless corruption. But the sequence is no less serious. The demand is more money for the billion-dollar Congress—more money, indeed, and in the language of a grave Senator, "I will vote the shirts off the people's backs" for more money.

The Office of President.

The office of President of the United States is a very exalted one. He is the Executive of the Nation, and yet a great deal more. He has the initiative of legislation by recommendations for it, and he has a check on hasty and unwise legislation by his veto. He is the Commander in Chief of the army and the navy, the marine corps, and the militia, if he chooses to call it into his service. He is the true and legitimate representative of 70,000,000 of people in their relations with all foreign powers of the globe, whether republics, Kings, or Emperors. He is the true head and chief of our Federal form of Government. Demagogues may call him vulgarly by his first name; they may speak of him, indeed, as "the people's hired man"; they may vilify and traduce and lie about him in the Senate, but of all races of men, of all peoples, the Anglo-Saxon race will never allow the dignity nor the authority of its representative to be encroached upon or defied with impunity. Loyalty to the chief of their nation is and always has been their special attribute.

Any institution, which, by its over-weening pride and insolence, by its flat incompetency to perform the duty for which it has been created, assaults the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the men of our great universities and colleges, of the pulpit, and, finally, the President of the United States, will surely, as the sparks fly upward, draw upon itself the contempt, the resentment, and, at last, the hate of the people. Such an institution, dear as it is, cannot claim to be the master of the people, and threaten them with "taxing the shirts off their backs," nor can it by any means attempt to usurp the dignity and authority of the President of the United States. Never, not in this nor in succeeding generations, will the Senate of the United States make of our President a mere painted figurehead of the Nation, like that of the so-called Republic of France. We are an Anglo-Saxon race, and our Government is founded on the Democratic principles of the Magna Charta of Runnymede.

DEMOCRACY.

TO FIX STANDARDS OF TEAS.

Objects and Purposes of the New Government Commission.

Herbert G. Woodworth of Boston, who is one of the recently appointed Commissioners to establish tea standards, is the son of A. S. Woodworth of Boston, one of the best known importers of teas in the United States, and a power in the trade for the past fifteen years. H. G. Woodworth, according to The Boston Transcript, is recognized as an expert on tea, and he has been frequently called on by the Boston customs officials to decide disputed questions on importations.

The other members of the commission have been selected one each from Philadelphia and San Francisco, and two each from Chicago and New York. All are recognized in the trade as experts, and the standards they may establish are awaited with interest by the dealers, especially those who handle only high-grade teas. The salary of a Tea Commissioner is not proportionate to the honor of being a member of the board. It is $50 a year. The commission will hold its first meeting to-day, in this city.

Mr. Woodworth says the object of the law under which the Secretary of the Treasury appointed the commission is to prevent the importation of inferior and adulterated teas deleterious to health. Other nations shut out inferior tea by a duty, and consequently the United States has become the dumping ground for quantities of tea for which no other market can be found. The effect of establishing a high standard will be to keep out the inferior qualities. After the standards are established, a set of samples will be sent to every Custom House in the country, and any tea falling below them will be excluded.

Gamblers Caught in Jersey City.

The Jersey City police yesterday raided a saloon and alleged gambling house at Jefferson and Central Avenues, kept by Aquillo Bettino. Ten men were found playing cards for money. One of them jumped up and leveled a pistol at Detective Clay Keenan, but was seized and disarmed. He gave his name as Salvatore Abruzzi, and said that he had been engaged in a fight earlier in the day and supposed the intruders were friends of his opponent. He was held for resisting arrest. Bettino was held to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The others were held for violating the anti-gambling laws. All will be arraigned before Police Justice Douglass to-day.

Elevated Road Victim Identified.

The body of the man who was killed by an elevated train at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue Saturday afternoon was identified yesterday as Edward J. Pollamck, a baker, forty-five years old, who lived at 509 East Eleventh Street. The identification was made by his daughter, Kate Pollamck. It was stated that Pollamck had been out of employment for nearly three months and had become despondent at his failure to get work. There seems to be little doubt that he committed suicide. He leaves a wife and four children.

W. E. Booth Injured in a Runaway.

A team of horses owned and driven by W. E. Booth of 440 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, ran away at Fifteenth Street and the West Drive, Prospect Park, yesterday, and before they were stopped Mr. Booth was thrown heavily to the ground. Park Policeman O'Hara caught the runaway team. Mr. Booth was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Seney Hospital, and was taken to his home. He was badly shaken up, and his left ankle was injured.

If PRICE is an index of quality, then the town is full of bargains. Do you want bargains in name only or do you want bargains in style and service?

Young's Hats NONE BETTER MADE.

Derbys AT $3.00 and $4.00

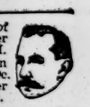
are the latter kind, and good enough for any man who can afford the price.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY.
199 Broadway, N. Y.
200 Broadway, "
605 Broadway, "
1197 Broadway, "
1361 Broadway "
371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

PIMPLES are the most annoying of skin diseases. No matter how bad the case, J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., can cure it; also all skin diseases. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Customers of a Park Row restaurant were startled at a late hour the other night, when the doors of the place were thrown open, and a middle-aged well-dressed man entered. He did not create so much surprise as did his escort of about twenty newsboys. "Give them what they want," he said to the waiters. The boys sat down, and by actual count they averaged two plates of pork and beans, two sandwiches, a cup of coffee and a piece of pie. The old gentleman paid the bill without a murmur, and after all had eaten as much as they could walked out of the place and took a cab.

***

A dapper colored man stood on the rear platform of a Broadway cable car as it neared the Fifty-third Street curve the other night. He swung his cane and balanced himself without holding fast. While doing this he tried to impress upon the conductor the fact that he was a Pullman car porter and could balance himself by his eyelids on any train that ever ran. "Well, you want to hold fast now," ventured the conductor. "Don't you mind me. I'se been too long—" Just then the car struck the curve. The gripman stopped the car after he had turned the curve, and several people went back to pick up the porter.

***

"Say," questioned a rural looking man approaching a policeman at Broadway and Twenty-third Street the other day, "did a young feller leave an umbreller with you fer me?" "Huh," exclaimed the startled officer. "

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

A PENSION SUGGESTION.

Publish the Names of Local Pensioners in Every County in the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ringing editorial on fraudulent pensions in yesterday's issue of your esteemed paper will meet the approval of the right-thinking and honest portion of the population everywhere, and they constitute by far the large majority. The reluctance and cowardice of our public men (and let me add also of our press) in dealing with the monstrous fraud of pensions is readily enough explained by the fact that the pension roll contains the names of about 800,000 voters, whom none of the existing political parties dare offend. As McKinley's election was carried by a majority of only about 600,000 votes, it will be seen that for him, or for one or the other political party, to take a courageous stand on the question may mean political death. That additional pension legislation on a large scale will be attempted now that we have again a Republican President is very probable, for I have seen myself the circular letters on that question addressed during the recent campaign to political candidates from a certain organization of alleged veterans.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which by persistent attack and exposition of corruption has several times single-handed brought about important reforms that no good citizen will forget, is about the only paper which has the courage to expose this great National scandal, which has brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy, and for which the annals of history will be searched in vain for a parallel. But for an attempt at reform to be successful, it should not only be persistent, but it should hold out some remedy for the evil and demand some specific legislation. I would suggest an act of Congress making it obligatory on the Pension Commissioner to publish once a month in every county of the United States the names, occupations, and residences of the resident pensioners, giving the amount they receive, and briefly the ground on which the pension was granted. Such a list, published once a month all over the United States, would be a comparatively small expense. It would be found that men are drawing pensions who are in receipt of thousands of dollars of income and well-to-do, who never suffered the slightest injury or ill effect from the war. Tens of thousands would be found out whose general reputation during the war did not bear the light then, and would not bear the light now, and it would be one of the means of purging the pension roll of undeserving men. It would bring to the Pension Department voluntary and valuable information from the neighborhood of the pensioners that could easily be investigated as to its truth or untruth. It has actually come to this, that when one is told of a man drawing a pension it is equivalent to tacitly putting the burden of proof on him that he is an honest man, and that he was a good soldier, because there are thousands of old, battle-scarred veterans, not over well-to-do, who scorn (let it be said to their honor and to the honor of this country) to receive a pension or to associate with the many pensioned bums and camp skulkers who pose as the saviors of the Union.

THE TIMES can be sure of the support of every right-minded man in the community for the stand it has taken on this question.

New York, March 19, 1897. G. L.

Single Cars Instead of Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to submit, through your widely read columns, a suggestion for the management of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company.

Substitute for the present system of trains (comprising an engine and a number of cars, operated by steam power,) an operation of the road precisely similar, in every respect to that in use upon any surface, overhead, or underneath trolley road.

Each individual car to be run by itself, with its motorman and a conductor, if the latter is thought necessary, although the cars can be started from each station by the gateman giving the signal.

By this mode each car can, with ease, take up all passengers waiting, (since departure of preceding car from any station,) necessitating no long waits. The wear and tear upon the roadway and structure will be much less than when trains are run over it.

A. B. YARD.

New York, March 18, 1897.

Commuters' Day of Triumph.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article under the above caption must have been written by some individual unacquainted with the facts, when he reflects on the liberality of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. I have been a patron of this line for twenty-five years, and when obliged to carry packages, have never been interfered with in any way. The road established some years ago for the accommodation of its travelers an express for bulky packages at a nominal charge, but has never molested passengers when taking with them on the trains bundles of any size that were for personal use.

The late difficulty was caused by private express agents, who have incommoded passengers with bulky packages of general merchandise intended for others than themselves. I have seen these persons laden with as many as ten hat boxes, together with numerous other packages which would occupy at least two seats in the train. The bill just passed at Trenton is directed particularly against the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, which had taken the position that nothing personal or otherwise would be allowed in the cars of the company, they evidently working in the interest of their local express company. I am in no way interested in or connected with the Central, but feel that you do this company great injustice in your article.

TIMES READER.

Plainfield, N. J., March 17, 1897.

Also Paid Their Creditors in Full.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among those who have paid their creditors in full, when under no legal obligation to do so, I recall the names of the late Wilson G. Hunt, Horace Waldo, and Charles H. Welling.

Horace B. Claflin, at the outbreak of the war, (or was it later?) found himself compelled to ask the forbearance of his creditors, and settled at about 50 cents on the dollar. He afterward settled in full, principal and interest.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 18, 1897.

The Tariff on Rice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a question whether the people of the United States know how much duty they pay on a simple article of food like rice, and now that a radical advance is proposed it might be well to call their attention to it.

The staple grades of foreign-cleaned rice are worth to-day $1.90 to $2.25 per 100 pounds, landed in New York in bond, and although there are a few more expensive varieties, these prices will best illustrate the fact that 1,000 bags (of 240 pounds each) cost the importer at the present famine prices, $4,560 to $5,400, and under the Wilson tariff he has to pay 1½c per pound, or $3,600 duty on each 1,000 bags. Under the new tariff it is proposed to make the duty 2 cents per pound, or $4,800 on each 1,000 bags.

I cannot recall a single article of necessity, and very few articles of luxury, so heavily taxed.

MANDALAY.

New York, March 19, 1897.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Unique and beautiful designs in the new Spring Stock at factory prices.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, March 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—23—Annerman vs. Sanford at 10 A. M. 2—Hayden vs. Williams. 25—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 30—Janowitz vs. Levison. 31—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. McShane Manufacturing Company. 32—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 35—J. L. Mott Iron Works Company vs. McShane Manufacturing Company. 36—National Button Works, Limited, vs. Wade. 47—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 50—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 52—Healy vs. Knapp. 53—Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing Company vs. McCabe Manufacturing Company. 54—Huether vs. Kendig. 55—A. B. Dick Company vs. Wichelman. 56—Fisher vs. Graves. 57—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division — Recess.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Term — For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions. — 1 — Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. 2—Zielly vs. Wertz. 3—Brown vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4—Audariesse vs. Klenen. 5—Mitchell vs. Weir. 6—New York Novelty Company vs. Meia. 7—Flynn vs. Dell. 8—Rosenberg vs. Wolff. 9—Rosenthal vs. Tixansky.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—1—Herman vs. Bailey. 2—Hartwig vs. Everett. 3—Falkenberg vs. Frank. 4—Goldberg vs. Guentsche. 5—Marks vs. Greenwald. 6—Eichner vs. Bowery Bank.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—1—Burns vs. Barclay Company. 2—Geltelsohn vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 3—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 4—Halley vs. Hatch. 5—Gombossy vs. Katz. 6—Harmon vs. Gallagher. 7—Carey vs. Flack. 8—Fernschild vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 9—Scott vs. Yeandle.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Barrone vs. Martino. 2—Cochrane vs. Reich. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Same vs. same. 5—Blair vs. Aronowitz. 6—Ellis vs. Parke. 7—Werner vs. Braunstein. 8—Reiner vs. Healy. 9—Davis vs. Knipe. 10—Stiner vs. Goldsmith. 11—Briolat vs. Tuna. 12—People, &c., vs. Allen. 13—Martin vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 14—Bristed vs. Harrell. 15—Eccles vs. National Starch Manufacturing Company. 16—Flemer vs. Lane. 18—Levene vs. Davis. 19—McCauley vs. Hutkoff. 20—Kronfeld vs. Hallock. 21—Sidway vs. Gutaveson. 22—Howard vs. St. Lawrence Life Association. 23—Schaffer vs. Union Railway Company. 24—Goldberg vs. Goldring. 25—Cook vs. Finck. 26—Sturcke vs. Hauser. 27—McLaughlin vs. Bohm. 28—Schwab vs. Detlef. 29—Mills vs. Lawrence. 30—Potsdam vs. Abrahams. 31—Sproul vs. Conkling. 32—Strade vs. Carney. 33—Keavey vs. De Rago. 34—Nolan vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 35—Wittemann vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company. 36—Strong vs. Bailey. 37—Gelrke vs. Schwartz. 38—Shrednecky vs. Norman. 39—Donnelly vs. Cowen. 40—Leahy vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 41—Church vs. Murphy. 42—Lambert vs. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Coleman vs. American Surety Company. 2—Schoening vs. Harlem. 5—Bechtle vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Gould Super Company vs. Frank. 5—Department of Buildings vs. Merriman. 6—Same vs. Kowald. 7—Lane vs. Brown. 8—Baird vs. The Mayor, &c. 9—Matter of Myers. 10—Clark vs. Bauer. 11—Eagle vs. Kitchen. 12—Casey vs. Paraga. 13—Matter of Livingston. 14—Bauman vs. Bauman. 15—Matter of Rogers & Sherwood Printing Company. 16—Mercier vs. Delvilain. 17—Leon vs. Leon. 18—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 19—Matter of Nursery and Child's Hospital. 20—Lawrence vs. Kline. 21—Matter of Brook Avenue. 22—Meyer vs. Hickey. 23—Good vs. Anderson. 24—Pollmann vs. Livingston. 25—Sage vs. Miller. 26—Kobayashi vs. Ketcham. 27—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper. 28—Phenix National Bank vs. Klein. 29—Wallace vs. Radway. 30—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Wilcox. 31—Levine vs. Cohen. 32—Trustees of Peabody Education Fund vs. Cornwall. 33—Matter of Leland & Grosjian. 34—Matter of Gerald. 35—Goldberger vs. Silberman. 36—Richards vs. Richards. 37—Devery vs. Roosevelt. 38—Slevin vs. Hecker. 39—Brady vs. Jonasson. 40—Lord vs. Sawyer. 41—Bartlett vs. Coogan. 42—Uhl vs. Kohlmann. 43—Patterson vs. Patterson. 44—Hennessey vs. Lindsay. 45—Matter of Bon. 46—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 47—Kind vs. Moses. 48—Matter of Ingram Interlining Company. 49—Hecla Powder Company vs. Hudson River Ore and Iron Company. 50—Kurtz vs. Fidelity and Casualty Trust Company vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 52—Wilson vs. Reisenberg. 53—Evans vs. Goff. 54—Johnson vs. Tyng. 55—Horton vs. Rockett. 56—Leibinger vs. Stulz. 57—Morris vs. Edgecombe Stables. 58—Franck vs. Franck. 59—Congress Brewing Company vs. Kopitzky. 60—Nius vs. Wallach. 61—Speer vs. Simons. 62—Folz vs. Coogan. 63—Robinson vs. Rines. 64—Matter of Ashley. 65—Schlosser vs. Schlosser. 66—Powell vs. Taylor. 67—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 68—Rubsam vs. Gruft. 69—Thornton vs. Lemon. 70—Taylor vs. Taylor. 71—Gardner vs. Cohen. 72—Veer vs. Knight. 73—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 74—Buxton vs. Buxton. 75—Foster vs. Shea. 76—Maren vs. Flynn. 77—Matter of East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. 78—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 79—Welser vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 80—Mundt vs. Glokner. 81—Mehlbach vs. Tamsen. 82—Kurtz vs. Patten. 83—Low vs. Horton. 84—McDonald vs. same. 85—Harrell vs. Bonfils Improvement Company. 86—Barrere vs. Barrere. 87—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Bossio. 88—Matter of Kreagel. 89—Buchmuller vs. Buchmuller. 90—Leibinger vs. Stulz. 91—Abraham vs. Benson. 92—Sheffield vs. Mitchell. 93—Matter of Central Stamping Company. 94—Jackson vs. Coyle. 95—Behrendt vs. Faulhaber.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—McDonald vs. McDonald. 2—In re Third Avenue Drawbridge. 3—In re Mott Street. 4—Schoening vs. Harlem. 5—Woerishoffer vs. Woerishoffer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3920—Hutkoff vs. Hirsh. 2715—Rauth vs. Bethlein. 4257—Rothwell vs. McNutty. 4527—McConnell vs. Plaza De Oro Mining Company. 2857—Hamilton vs. Thomas. 4052—Ransom vs. Ransom. 4490—Metropolitan Fire Proofing Company vs. Merritt. 4449—Price vs. Brown. 4312—Taylor vs. Harlem Railroad Company. 4108—Sulzer vs. Sulzer. 4536—Spellman vs. Hooschen. 4422—Davidson vs. Weed. 2082—Schulz vs. Steers Lumber Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4537.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Zaring for the People.

1—Louis Nolte.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts XI. and XII. Case on.

10993—Wasserman vs. Cohen. 11202—Juffet vs. Seelig. 11264—Rosenberg vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 11502—Hesselschwert vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 7053—Will of Kate L. Landy. 11644—Fox vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 11500—McCarthy vs. Warner. 11600—Rothbart vs. La Vie. 11554—Van Vliet vs. Ginsberg. 10815—De Meo vs. Dunham. 11409—Jacobs vs. Ilbert. 11611—Same vs. same. 11445—Lechner vs. Lacenby. 10353—Feier vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 11597—Tobin vs. Travis Brothers Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.

4626—Sassans vs. Guarino. 4717—Great vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4764—Propper vs. Blanchard. 3201—Cameron vs. Wright. 5000—Whitney vs. Johnston. 3758—Capasso vs. Woolfolk. 5018—Liebman vs. Kearney. 5052—Hardiman vs. The Mayor, &c. 5714—Norton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5234—Krauskoff vs. Tallman. 4461—Dinnean vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 7685—Baker Transfer Company vs. Merchants' Refrigerating and Ice Company. 6720—Davis vs. Fromme. 4896—Jacquot vs. O'Neill. 6040—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2932—Hagan vs. Quinn. 6240—Thornton vs. Lennon. 6299—Kattenhorn vs. O'Neill. 6347—Baker vs. Norton. 5829—Poland Paper Company vs. American Wheelman Publishing Company. 1209—Nixon vs. Zaricalday. 6678—Jacobs vs. Silverman. 9878—Doorley vs. O'Gorman. 4763—Werner vs. Rose. 3314—Huxtable vs. Simon.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and VIII. for trial.

2403—Cassidy vs. Blaut. 5738—Percival vs. Gilman. 4744—Caldwell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1133—Fitzpatrick vs. Barnum. 2588—Pierce vs. Gillette. 1764—Hogan vs. McCosker. 1765—Blackpool vs. Molloy. 2809—Hogan vs. Molloy. 2810—Blackpool vs. McCosker. 2436—Lichenstein vs. Jarvis. 1001—Mercantile Co-operative Bank vs. Aleeman. 5073—Caspars vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company. 10720—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 6865—Gallagher vs. Baird. 5223—Markoe vs. Tiffany Company. 6904—New York Mutual Gaslight Company vs. Canavan. 6118—Fliess vs. Treadwell & Harris Baking Company. 4127—Waldron vs. Union Trust Company. 920—Ash vs. Bach. 4802—O'Sullivan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5165—Bashfield vs. Metropolitan Traction Company. 5858—Sweet vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4075—Ware vs. Kerwin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—James M. Wolfson, Charles Siebert, Oscar M. Dunham, Mary E. Rogers, Valentine Schiefern, Julia Hildebrand, Charles Graham, Bertha Naumberg, Elias Joseph, Ernest S. Jackson, Ann E. Mitchell.

At 2 P. M.—Harman Dahl, Marie Geering, Adolphus H. Maas, Frank W. Sauerland, Mary Daly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Ground floor, Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 11 A. M.

278—Estate of Forbes Holland.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1823—Grand vs. Anchells. 1485—Connion vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1726—Quinn vs. Curtis. 1724—Machaler vs. Frogel. 1515—Sommer vs. Baum. 1603—Woods vs. Clark. 153—Same vs. same. 1618—Lenhan vs. Williamson. 1617—Tausky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1621—Schussler vs. Seltman. 1692—Falkenberg vs. Kraascher. 1695—Southill vs. Schuyler. 1480—Hamilton vs. Cramer. 1705—Watson vs. Petrasek. 1583—Graf vs. Clark. 1507—Julian vs. Sandford. 1783—Dixon vs. Hawley. 4355—Allen vs. Noblett Specialty Manufacturing Company. 4356—Allen vs. Noblett. 1672—Sherman vs. Gerber. 1837—Purdy vs. Bloomingdale. 1843—Sperling vs. Meenan. 1861—Burr vs. Goodridge. 1875—Solomon vs. Levy. 1824—Gray vs. Booss.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1219—McCarthy vs. Graham. 713—Browning vs. Brownling. 906—McCullough vs. Phoenix Consolidated Gold Mining Company. 1905—Roelner vs. Vanderbeck. 1914—Keim vs. Hesse. 1913—Diggs vs. Webb. 2087—Bassemann vs. McLean. 1140—Beere vs. Mayer. 2152—Wineburgh vs. Collier. 4872—Jordan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2081—Warendorff vs. Rosenfeld. 916—Decker vs. Wilson. 2251—Silverman vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 2252—Lewis vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2253—Humphrey vs. Morton. 2254—Silvoy vs. Hoyt. 2255—Koerkle vs. Manano. 2256—Stillman vs. White. 2257—Solomon vs. Downing. 2258—Boscher vs. Ruland. 2259—Schwarzwaelder vs. Canary. 2260—Claperkewitz vs. Tamsen. 2261—Levy vs. Rogers. 2262—Fischer vs. Mahler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1937—Hobbs vs. Edgar. 2114—Ten Eyck vs. Kissling. 1739—Vleck vs. Schindler. 1749—Griffin vs. Cohen. 1971—Kaczkowitz vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1998—Blumm vs. Leimbach. 433—Sun Insurance Office of London vs. Racey. 2046—Spiro vs. Pfeiffer. 2047—McLoughlin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2048—Kaczkowitz vs. Freedman. 2063—Glenn vs. Spaulding. 2066—Cohen vs. Edelson. 2072—Smith vs. Townsend. 2098—Seckendorf vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2099—Same vs. same. 2103—Orristein vs. Lange. 2108—Duval vs. Solomon. 2110—Hodges vs. McLean. 981—Harris vs. Younger. 2063—Ennis vs. Dudley. 2064—Hawkins vs. Arkowitz. 2106—Behrmann vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2093—Southill vs. Baldwin. 2284—Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Grove. 2265—Dodd vs. The Recorder Company. 2267—Marx vs. Schutz. 2270—Sander vs. Wendt. 2271—McBurnie vs. McCafferty. 2272—Lynch vs. Harris. 2274—Miller vs. Rinaldo. 2275—Smith vs. Prawler.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck C. J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

4654—Bronski vs. Boehmer. 4822—Friedman vs. Neale. 4720—Finkelstein vs. Waldo. 2200—Doody vs. Klaber. 4428—Tarshanjian vs. Lindenborn. 4764—Joschadwick Brothers vs. Kelly. 4787—Brown vs. Ehrgott. 3291—Colville vs. Nugent. 3307—Sperling vs. Buschitz. 2093—Egan vs. Fricke. 4162—Vogt vs. Buckner. 4548—Elliott vs. Lebanon Springs Company. 4238—Mayer vs. Darclee. 4276—Duckworth vs. Dunn. 4712—Straus vs. Sylvester. 4720—Gahan vs. Sprague. 4327—Lynch vs. Pasternack. 4801—Sharps vs. Johnston. 3294—Rauth vs. Sheer. 4748—Strauss vs. Electrozone Company. 3581½—Jones vs. Rice. 4030—McAllister vs. Roadly. 4730—Dunn vs. Robinson. 4823—Baxter vs. Gilson Collins Company. 4818—Chapman vs. Hart.

Highest number reached in general call on regular calendar, 2275.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Carpenter for the People.

1—John F. Gandolfo. 2—Henry Libran. 3—Thomas Clark, James McKenna. 4—Rocco Celiano, Joseph Morton, Peter Palvey, Antonio Dolce, Peter Favey indicted as George McBride. 6—Henry Wulfers. 7—Annie Gleason, Mary Brehaney. 8—Patrick Tucker. 9—Charles A. Gibson. 10—Gerhart Voight. 11—George A. Miller.

Pleadings.—1—Abraham Wilson. 2—Solomon Frank. 3—Edward Schubert. 4—Joseph Lewis. 5—Joseph Levy. 6—Thomas H. Murphy. 7—George Clark, William Ryan, William Barnett. 8—John Williams. 9—Martin Keegan. Benjamin Harris. 11—Rudolph Rhein. 12—Peter A. Hagen. 13—Emma Rudolph. 14—Emil Giese. 15—Robert L. Klune. 16—Harvey Gardner. 17—William H. Allen. 18—Joseph Robinson. 19—Albert T. Wellington. 20—John Clark. 21—Walter Christ.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Pierce Hennessy. 2—John Mann. 3—Edward Johnson. 4—Henry Golden. 5—Arthur Bennett. 6—Frank Russell. 7—Carl Gratum. 8—Thomas Clark. 9—Francis B. Daniels. 10—Lem Loy. 11—Lee Sen. 12—Kitty Anderson. 13—John Steen. 14—Joseph Goldstein. 15—Morris Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky for the People.

1—Joseph Kosmin. 2—Morris Cohne, alias Bowser, John Barrett. 3—Benjamin Marks. 4—John McMahon Louis Strumpf. 5—William Gendert, Hyman Epstein. 6—George Cisnaros. 7—Annie Abrams. 8—William H. Singleton. 9—William Weberg. 10—John Harnett. 11—Henry Kruse, George Strohn. 12—John Conlin, Frank Mahon. 13—Frederick Clark. 14—Joseph Cosgrove, James F. Corcoran. 15—John Donovan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Heidelbach for the People.

1—John S. Paterson. 2—Bernard Samuels, Fanny Samuels. 3—Edward Jones. 4—Frank Johnson. 5—Morris Simon. 6—Samuel Cuperman. 7—Walter Hodges. 8—James B. Melville, Josephine L. Melville. 9—Robert R. Ullman. 10—Alfred H. Gardner. 11—William Donnelly. 12—Bella Walters. 13—Samuel Diamond, Theodore Nerzig. 14—Frank Danda. 15—Willimenia Chapman. 16—Gustave Cohen. 17—Pasquale Cinimera. 18—John Callaghan. 19—Edward Smith.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.

Matter of Jacoby—Richard M. Henry; Leidenthal vs. Stern—William J. Lardner; Herman vs. Nacht—Matthew C. Flemming; Asinari vs. Senell—James Kearney.

—James Kearney.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Kearney vs. Kearney—John E. Ward; Kapff vs. New Yorker Zeitung—Francis T. Gibbins.

SUPREME COURT—By Beekman J.

Smith vs. Brettell—George C. Austin; Smith vs. Durland Riding Academy Company—Charles S. Davison; matter of New York Balance Dock Company—Samuel H. Ordway.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.

John Thomas vs. Patrick Mack—Philip Harmischfeger.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Alexander Haft vs. William H. Nammack—Frederick Huhn.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Notice: No calendar until the first Monday in April, 1897.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gaynor, J. Part II.—Osborne, J. Part III.—Garretson, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Dickey, J.

Nos. 4352, 4781, 389, 6107, 6390, 4958, 4960, 4255, 4986, 4989, 4996, 4999, 5005, 5010, 5048, 5049, 5050, 5136, 6960, 3378, 3606, 2445, 6846, 6881, 4144, 5066, 5079, 5083, 5101, 5117, 5123, 5124, 5132, 5135, 5137, 5138, 5139, 5153, 5161, 5163, 5170, 3770, 6706, 5184, 5189, 5185, 5186, 5187, 5190, 5198, 5199, 5207, 5209, 5210, 5222, 5225, 5227, 5231, 5234, 5238, 5248.

The following causes, being on for the first time, will be held for the day, on request, if answered "Ready": Nos. 3764, 3765, 4044, 2650, 6851, 6938, 6755, 6980, 6946, 2390, 4910, 6613, 3809.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5248.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Nos. 953, 594, 1000, 1079, 755, 959, 1037, 1036, 759.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.—Civil Calendar.—Nos. 723, 677, 210, 762, 763, 764, 803, 730, 286, 28, 801, 765, 768, 769, 771, 772, 773, 774, 672, 728, 749, 248, 583, 962, 570¼. Highest number reached on regular call is 774.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Martha E. Brooks, Bernhard Baumann, Edward H. Quantin, Louise Aufenauger, Frederick Schmidt, Robert R. Colfax, and George Bell. The estate of Veronika Hoflein. The accounting of John Bradley, Annie Coyne, Patrick Murphy, Johanna Grabner, and Eliza T. White. Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—13—The will of Minna Weller. 20—The will of Elizabeth Chapman.

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GATES FOR THE GRANT TOMB.

Handsomely Finished in Bronze and Ready to Hang in April.

The large bronze gates for Gen. Grant's tomb that are being made by the firm of Borkel & Debevoise, at Houston and Mulberry Streets, will be finished by the end of this month, and will be put in position about the middle of April.

The workmen were yesterday placing rosettes on one of the gates. The gates are handsome and imposing pieces of workmanship. They are 16½ feet high, and each gate is a trifle over 4½ feet in width. The doors are made of bone-dried ash, covered with thick plates of bronze that is composed of 90 per cent. of copper and 10 per cent. of block tin. The bronze weighs 2,500 pounds, and the entire weight of both gates is a little under three and a half tons.

The gates have each three panels, the largest panel being in the middle. This has twenty-six small rosettes of bronze, and the smaller panels have twelve rosettes each. Along the side of each gate are ten large rosettes, and two between the large and small panels.

The interior surface of the gates is embellished also with bronze rosettes, but smaller, and different designs.

Mr. Borkel said that vandals would not be able to break off any of the rosettes. Under each rosette are pins that pass into the bronze plate, and a bar passes from the inside of the rosette through the door, and is secured to the rosette on the interior surface. So, to loosen an outside rosette one would have to get inside and unscrew a rosette from the plate, and that no one will ever have a chance to do.

The gates will swing on pivots. Mr. Borkel said that if they had been made of solid bronze they would have been too heavy. Police Commissioner Grant said that they were beautiful.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Last Annual Meeting of the Shore Line to be Held To-day.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21.—The annual meeting of the Shore Line Railway to be held here Monday will be the last in the history of that corporation. Since 1870 the road has been operated by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road under a practically perpetual lease. The last certificate of Shore Line stock has been surrendered to the Consolidated Road. Seven thousand five hundred shares of New Haven stock have been issued from time to time for the 10,000 shares representing the capital stock of the Shore Line.

The filing of a certificate in the Secretary of State's office Thursday terminated the existence of the Shore Line Road. The main line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road now extends from Woodhaven Junction to Providence, and the action just completed reduces the capitalization upon which the public is expected to pay dividends about $2,500,000.

The New Haven and New London Road, or Shore Line, was incorporated in 1848.

Prof. C. D. Ashley Honored.

A dinner was given in the Brevoort House Saturday night by the New York University Chapter of the Delta Chi Fraternity to Prof. Clarence D. Ashley in honor of his accession to the Deanship of the University Law School. William Steele Grey acted as toastmaster. A. Judson Hyatt, on behalf of the chapter, addressed the guest of honor. Dean Ashley's reply elicited warm applause.

The Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, the war Governor of North Carolina, spoke upon "Arbitration." He referred to the proposed treaty in laudatory terms.

The other speakers of the evening were Thomas Gilleran, Harold A. Lewis, J. Francis Tucker, Charles E. Travers, Alfred F. Hunt, Jr., and Frank M. Holahan.

Brooklyn Vital Statistics.

During the week ended at noon Saturday there were reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Brooklyn, 115 marriages, 354 births, and 472 deaths. The death rate was 21.6 per 1,000, in an estimated population of 1,140,000. Of the total deaths reported, 174, or 36.9 per cent., were of children under five years of age, and 101, or 21.4 per cent., were of children under one year. There were 224 deaths reported as occurring in tenement houses and 60 in public institutions. Of the more important causes of death, the following numbers were reported: Measles, 7; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 18; croup, 7; whooping cough, 7; typhoid fever, 1; septic fever, 3; tubercular diseases, 65; cancer, 11; old age, 11; meningitis, 9; pneumonia, 74; nephritis, 25.

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PROPOSALS.

TO ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for Electric Wiring.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and performing the labor required for the installation of new electric-lighting mains for the Male Department, Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island, N. Y., in accordance with the several drawings and specifications, may be sent by mail or delivered in person, up to 4:30 P. M. March 25, 1897, to the undersigned, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals. Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the electric-wiring business, and be able to refer to work of a similar character performed by them elsewhere. Proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by a bond of an approved surety company, guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. Drawings and specifications may be seen, and forms of proposals obtained, at the office of J. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., and at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as they may deem for the best interests of the State. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President Board of Manag

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Evolution of the Earth—8:15.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra — 8:15.
GARDEN—Carmen—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Rosemary—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Kaiser Wilhelm Festival—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tannhaeuser—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—A Temperance Town—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALDORF—Lecture Recital on Die Walkure—11 A. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1897.

CONDEMNED BY PROTECTIONISTS.

Mr. DINGLEY'S Tariff bill is unsparingly condemned by the very interests it professes to protect. We must protect the American manufacturers, says the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. By their votes the people have declared for adequate protection, says President MCKINLEY. And they prepare a measure that Republican manufacturers and Republican protectionists instantly cry out against as ruinous and destructive. Power has never before in this country been so ignorantly and mischievously handled by party leaders as to provoke a revolt of such magnitude in the first three weeks of an Administration.

We have already quoted Mayor STRONG'S criticism of the woolen schedule, upon which he is well qualified to speak, and his intimation that the Dingley bill is likely to prove as disastrous to the party as the McKinley bill. Mr. S. N. D. NORTH, Secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, is another Republican protectionist whose opinion is based on intimate personal knowledge of the condition of the woolen trade. We quote from the Washington correspondence of The Dry Goods Economist his comments on the bill:

"I am free to say the bill is far from satisfactory to the woolen manufacturers. The chief fault is to be found with the raw-wool duties, which are so high that our manufacturers will find themselves sorely embarrassed. It is true the committee has provided compensatory duties which are probably sufficient to offset the duties on raw wool, but the difficulty will be, in my opinion, that the very considerable increase in price which must be made to cover the additional cost of raw material will have the effect of cutting down consumption to an extent that will be disastrous to the manufacturers. I do not contend that the rates on woolen manufactures in the bill are not sufficient to protect us against too severe foreign competition, but the limit of the consumer's purchasing power must control him in buying woolen manufactures, and I fear the rates of the new bill will very materially restrict consumption."

Let us open out this careful and conservative statement a little to get at its full meaning. "The limit of the consumer's purchasing power"! That has a familiar sound. It is merely the familiar "what the traffic will bear" put in a new form. It is the eloquent formula of the doctrine of greed protected from competition. But in putting the screws to the consumer Mr. DINGLEY has squeezed the life out of the woolen manufacturer. The duties on his raw material have been fixed at a figure which makes it impossible for him to make goods that can be sold "within the limit of the consumer's purchasing power." So the high compensatory duties on his woolen goods profit him nothing. He must put up his shutters and paint on them the legend: "Closed by the Dingley bill." A measure that is "disastrous to manufacturers" makes a pretty gloomy beginning for an era of prosperity.

But how is it with the consumer? According to the expert analysis of Secretary NORTH, he must apparently go without clothes—at least woolen clothes. The home factories will be closed owing to the high duties on imported wool and the corresponding exactions of the American wool grower. English and other foreign cloths will be altogether beyond "the limit of his purchasing power," because of the prohibitory duties put on to compensate the domestic manufacturer for the duties on his raw material. A tariff that strikes down the producer of woolens and drives the consumer to clothe himself in the skins of beasts is a marvel of economic and political genius.

But the wool grower must be benefited and happy, the dear befooled farmer for whom Republican tariff-makers are always so tenderly solicitous. He will prosper, of course, under a duty that Mayor STRONG says is 50 per cent. too high. Well, how? He will not be able to export his wool at satisfactory prices, we fancy. His home market will be destroyed by the closing of the mills, upon which the Dingley tariff, according to about the highest Republican authority, will have a "disastrous effect." That infamous free-trade measure the Wilson tariff was not quite so bad as that.

Mr. DINGLEY is something of a politician, and he must have taken thought about the probable effects of his bill upon the strength and standing of the Republican Party. President MCKINLEY knows something of politics, for he has passed much time in the company of some of the most astute Republican managers. No doubt he has considered the political aspects of Mr. DINGLEY'S bill. We have heard it intimated that they and their associates have "discounted" the opposition the bill has aroused. They foresaw that its iniquitous provisions would create a terrible hubbub and that there would be a visible and great reaction against their party. But they reckoned that before the Congressional elections of November, 1898, prosperity would have returned, resentments would be forgotten, and the Dingley tariff would be looked upon by a happy people as the fountain of their joy, and there would be large Republican majorities. The ruined woolen manufacturers will contribute heavily to the campaign fund, we suppose, and the millions of consumers, the "limit of whose purchasing power" has been exceeded, will go to the polls in their rabbit-skin trousers and wolf-skin overcoats to give a cheerful support to the policy that has put them back a century and a quarter to the days of the ragged Continentals. The farmer, having killed his unprofitable flocks for mutton, will not be kept at home by the exigencies of "foddering" and "chores." He, too, will lick the hand that smites him.

We do not hear of any representative manufacturers who commend this bill outside of the little group in Philadelphia who assisted in preparing its schedules and the scattered concerns that have succeeded in getting in furtive items that open to them great opportunities for profit.

THE BUCKET SHOP TICKERS.

As we understand the matter, the attempt of the Governors of the Stock Exchange to cut off the "ticker" service of the bucket shops is not based on moral consideration. These gentlemen feel, of course, that comforting sense of superiority which enables the conductors of a square game to look down with contempt upon the squalid operator of a skin game. They may now and then confer the privilege of a place on the list upon shares which are merely the layout employed by a gang of very great scoundrels in their lucrative pastimes with the credulous lamb. They may complacently look the other way during the execution upon their own floor and in violation of their own rules of speculative conspiracies which would be sternly condemned as cruel and piratical in a convention of bucket shop keepers. But their present assault upon their unauthorized and irregular little rivals is not a moral crusade at all. They do not pretend that it is. They are striking at illegitimate business competition.

In the moral argument, the Stock Exchange has vastly the better end. The Exchange is an institution of imperative necessity in an industrial and investing community. If it did not exist it would have to be created. Its dealings make a ready market for securities, and fix their values. Were its doors closed, no man could tell what his holdings were worth, nor could he add to or diminish them without laborious private search for another buyer or seller.

For the bucket shop, on the other hand, we do not know that any good word can be said that might not with equal propriety be spoken of a public poker game or a poolroom adapted to the needs of the humblest purses. The aleatory facilities of the Stock Exchange are practically confined to those who have money to risk and to lose. The pandemic breadth and cheapness of the bucket shop game, however, allures to their ruin many young men who, having no means of their own, filch from the till of their employers or from the pocket of an unsuspecting parent the money with which to "sit in." Thus appropriated trust funds not infrequently vanish in the big Exchange, too, but the numerousness of such derelictions is probably in pretty accurate inverse ratio to the value of the lowest "chip" employed in the respective establishments. The closing of the Exchange would be looked on as a public calamity; the closing of the bucket shops as a public boon.

The allegation of the Governors that the Exchange quotations delivered in the bucket shops by the tickers for the use of customers are preceded several minutes by "express quotations" sent over a private wire for the use of the keepers of the places is a grave one. Nobody can feel much pity for the victims of such a rank swindle, but the public prosecutor seems to have a duty in the premises. A speculation in which the wager is lost before it is laid can not be managed without coming in violent conflict with the Penal Code. The Legal Aid Society has lately demonstrated the possibility of shutting up these concerns.

We suppose the upshot of the trouble between the Governors of the Stock Exchange and the ticker company will be the continuance of the service subject to the control of the Exchange over the granting of applications for instruments. That arrangement may raise the interesting question whether the ticker business is subject to the law of common carrier. If so, it must treat all applicants alike, and until the District Attorney intervenes, the bucket shop keepers will be able to sit on their tickers and grin defiance at the baffled Governors of the Stock Exchange.

THE QUESTION OF REVENUE.

At last Mr. DINGLEY has put in figures his estimates of the amount of revenue to be got under his bill. The figures are elaborate, minute, definite, and worthless. Their value is vitiated by the series of "ifs" that precede them, like heralds bearing white flags in front of a supposed attacking column.

"If" importations should be as large next year as they were last year, Mr. DINGLEY guesses his bill will add to the revenue $113,476,793, which is two and a half times as much as he thinks we are likely to need.

"If" the bill does not go into operation before July 1, the Treasury will, says Mr. DINGLEY, lose $20,000,000. In the next paragraph, he puts this loss at $15,000,000. In still another he reckons the loss at $2,000,000 a week, which would be $30,000,000. All these estimates are pure conjecture. The only thing made plain is that Mr. DINGLEY knows nothing about how his bill will work, and cannot know. His guesses are worth no more than those of the next man he may meet in the street.

When, however, we turn to the sources from which he hopes to get his added revenue, the first thing that must strike every one is the heavy burden he proposes to lay on raw materials and food products, compared to that resting on luxuries. He would add 40 per cent. to the amount paid by chemicals, oils, etc.; over 50 per cent. to that paid by earths, earthenware, and glass ware; 300 per cent. to that paid by wood and its manufactures; 75 per cent. to that paid by provisions and agricultural products; nearly 100 per cent to that paid by woolens, and take $18,000,000 on wool. But spirits and wines are to yield but 25 per cent., silk and silk goods but 15 per cent., and even tobacco but 50 per cent. more than before.

In short, what increase of revenue may be got is uncertain, but there is no uncertainty as to where the increased burden will fall. It will be on industry and on the cost of living.

THE HALL OF RECORDS.

The bill providing for a new Hall of Records in this city has been signed by the Governor, and is therefore a law. It has the exact title and the exact purpose of an act passed in 1888, and in its main provisions it is almost identical with that act. The differences are of interest, and it is to be hoped that there will be a contrast in the results.

The old law, which, with various modifications, continued in force until repealed by the new one, provided for a special commission to choose a site and cause the building to be erected, which commission consisted of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate. Its place is taken in the new law by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The purpose of the building is described in nearly the same terms in the two acts. It is to "provide suitable accommodation for the office and use of the Register of the City and County of New York, and for the office and use of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and for the offices and courts, and for the use of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, being the various offices in which the records affecting the public interests are required by law to be kept in said city and county, and for the office and use of the Law Department of the City of New York." This language is copied from the old act, except in pluralizing the Surrogate, and adding the Law Department by an awkward amendment after the bill was introduced.

The location of the site is also defined precisely as it was nine years ago—"conveniently situated in the neighborhood of the County Court House building, in the City of New York, and not in the City Hall Park." The former commission tried hard to conform with this requirement, and finally gave it up and got permission to put the building in the park. The result has been familiar, and if forgotten now is hardly worth recalling. Perhaps conditions have so far changed that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will have no difficulty in acquiring a site in the prescribed neighborhood. It has the advantage of unrestricted powers and unlimited discretion in the matter of expense. It may be that the acquisition of the site and the erection of the building may be associated with a great public improvement.

Elm Street is to be widened and so extended by a deflection below Duane Street as to come into Centre Street just above the City Hall Park and the bridge entrance. The result will be a new plaza at the junction of the two streets at or near Chambers Street. Westward from this plaza, on the block bounded by Chambers and Reade Streets, and facing upon the City Hall Park, in the immediate "neighborhood of the County Court House building," there is space that may be available for the record building now occupied by property of no great value. If it should be placed there, and if the structures now on the east side of the park should be removed, a very great improvement would be made at that place in conjunction with the Elm Street extension.

The new law contains two important provisions not in the old one. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment cannot acquire the necessary property by agreement with the owners, but has to institute condemnation proceedings, title will vest in the city four months after Commissioners of Appraisal have filed their oath of office, instead of having to await the conclusion of all proceedings of appraisal and payment. The board is authorized to "select an architect to prepare plans and specifications for said building and to superintend the construction thereof," and may select a number to submit plans to choose from, making "such agreement as to it shall seem just" for compensating them.

The law puts the whole responsibility upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It gives it unusual power and allows it an almost unlimited discretion. If now there is not prompt and expeditious action we shall know just where the fault lies.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

The elections now taking place in Austria are significant and of great value as indicating the trend of popular thought and the extent to which certain influences are controlling the development of political ideas.

The elections are to the Reichsrath, or Parliament, which meets at Vienna, and have no relation to the Reichstag, or Parliament, at Buda-Pesth. In only a very remote degree can they affect the external policy of the dual empire, which is decided by the Delegations, an assembly of representatives from the two Parliaments, which meet alternately at Vienna and Buda-Pesth. Even in the Reichsrath the new members will form only a small minority. That body is composed of two houses. The upper house includes imperial Princes, landed nobility, ecclesiastics, and a few members made so in recognition of distinguished services. The lower house has been until this year made up of representatives of landed proprietors, the towns, the chambers of trade and commerce, and the rural districts, a property qualification being required in each case. The membership of the lower house has been 353, representing something less than 2,000,000 voters. The recent change in the electoral law does not affect these at all, but adds 72 new members and throws the polls open to a large number of workingmen, so that the total vote is increased to over 5,000,000. The new voters, however, have still no share in the election of those representing the four classes mentioned above, while all those vote for the new members.

It is evident that the new law is not going to reverse immediately any established policy or make it more difficult to manage the empire. It does, however, open the door, which, once open, will continue to open wider and wider. It becomes, therefore, of interest to note something of the character of the new members. The most patent fact is the victory of what is known as the Clerical or Conservative Party. For some time the authorities at the Vatican have realized that their hold on the laboring classes in Europe was diminishing. The shrewder ecclesiastics therefore have sought to regain or strengthen their hold by espousing as much as possible the cause of the workingmen against the wealthy. Taking different forms in different countries, in Austria they call themselves Christian Socialists. Naturally the aristocracy and the ecclesiastics in closest touch with them rebel, but the influence of the Pope has proved too strong, and they have been compelled to yield. This class has secured the majority of the new members, and the fact is hailed with delight by those who look to Austria as the greatest Governmental support of the Papacy.

Closely connected with the Clericals, although distinct from them, are the anti-Semites, the Jew baiters of Vienna and Lower Austria, bitter against those who, by shrewd money loaning, have gained a hold on the landed aristocracy and the more improvident of the middle class. The Socialists, the regulars of the German type, are rejoicing in their success in securing at the first effort fifteen out of the seventy-two members, as indicating rapid gains in the future. Aside from these three parties, special note is to be made of the Young Czech Party, including the Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks on the north, who are already demanding that the Emperors be crowned at Prague as well as at Vienna and Buda-Pesth. Should they succeed, the Slovenes on the south and the Croatians might well claim a kindred honor, and the rivalries that threaten to sever the connection between Austria and Hungary would be doubled.

The new Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota, plainly intends to insist on the amendment to the arbitration treaty which requires the consent of the Senate in every case before it can be submitted to arbitration. This is a contention, not for the benefit of the country, but in the interest of the "dignity" of the Senate. It is impossible to say how much it will affect the general usefulness of the treaty, but plainly it cannot add to it. It will give an opportunity on every occasion for that kind of debate in which the Senate is most skillful and which does not tend to peace, but to the stirring up of strife. It is, moreover, distinctly a concession to the general view of the Salisbury Government in England, which was in the direction of limiting the operation of the treaty, and it is also opposed to the view taken by our own Government. That view was not originated by the Executive, but was laid down by Congress and imposed on the Executive, whose only duty was to press it as far as possible. To have it expressly rejected by our own Senate is not calculated to impress foreign statesmen with the sobriety of that body.

A duty on imports may be laid for revenue or for protection, or both. The Dingley bill puts a duty of 1 cent a pound on copper. The United States produce about 75 per cent. of the copper of the world. Of our product about 60 per cent. is exported, which is nearly one-half of all the copper used. Where is the revenue to come from, and who is to be protected?

So far as the shipping of the United States is concerned, the blockade of Crete is of no consequence, for we have none in Cretan waters. But the President may well consider carefully the question of protesting against the principle of the blockade. There is no avowed state of war in Crete. There is not even an insurrection against the Governments taking part in the blockade and declaring it, nor even against any one of them. The blockade, moreover, is on supplies for the Greeks in Crete, who, if any one has, have the best right to declare it rather than to be subjected to it. Every power in Europe protested that our blockade of the Confederate ports was not to be sustained unless we conceded belligerent rights to the Confederates, but there is not in Crete one of the proofs of belligerency which the Confederates possessed. In international law the present operation appears arbitrary and without sanction. As its certain effect and implied motive are opposed to the interests of humanity, the President may well refuse formally to recognize it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A case just decided in the Circuit Court at Detroit is taken as establishing that outside building and loan associations cannot do business in Michigan and derive profits which amount to usury. The suit was brought by the National Home Building and Loan Association of Illinois against a man who had negotiated a loan of $2,000 from it after taking stock to that amount, on representation made by the company's Detroit agent that dividends and other benefits would bring his interest down to or below the legal rate. The loan was secured by a mortgage on the property which the borrower wanted to buy, but after paying commissions and other expenses he received only between $1,800 and $1,900 in actual cash. His monthly payments, including interest and a monthly assessment of $17 which was called a "premium," amounted to over $37. He made five such payments, after which he sold the property covered by the mortgage, which the purchaser was to assume. No monthly payments were afterward made to the association, and the property was subsequently sold a second time. The association finally instituted foreclosure proceedings for over $3,700, contending that the back payments due, fines, &c., had increased the original loan to that amount. The borrowers' attorney defended the suit on the ground that an outside corporation of this character, even if allowed to do business in Michigan at all, could not charge more than the legal rate of interest on the original loan. He maintained that the association, as was customary with such concerns, was attempting to charge for benefits never received, and that such a proceeding could only be classed as usury. The Judge intimated that he would rule that the association could only collect 6 per cent. interest, and that the amount of the five monthly payments made should be deducted from the original loan. The association agreed to accept such a decree, and it was accordingly entered.

—Jamaica is not feeling the pinch of poverty so keenly as do the other English islands in the West Indies. The annual report of the Acting Governor shows that Jamaica's trade has not declined in the past year, while the increased imports indicate that the purchasing power of the island's inhabitants is advancing. The establishment of an Agricultural Society has done much to encourage and foster improved cultivation, partly by the spreading of knowledge, partly by the importation of seed, and partly, and very practically, by the establishment of model farms, as object lessons of the results which may be obtained by the application of modern methods. It will be long, doubtless, before the loss of sugar can be compensated by the gain in other products, but the rate of increase in the output of the latter is greater than the rate of decrease of the former, an encouraging circumstance, for which fruit deserves the largest share of credit. The decrease in the acreage of land under cane cultivation during the past year has been 313 acres, as compared with the preceding year, and 477 as compared with the average of the four preceding years. The decline in the cultivation of the cane has been gradual, but persistent. Thus twenty years ago the acreage was 48,246, ten years ago it was 40,515, and now it is 30,971. The decrease in the period mentioned has thus been 35 per cent. Coffee during the year was under cultivation to the extent of 23,643 acres, being 120 acres more than in the year before. In 1871 it was 17,626 acres, so that the area occupied by it has increased 34 per cent. in the quarter century. Similarly, large increases have taken place in the areas under cultivation in ginger, tobacco, cocoa, &c., and other minor products during the past twenty-five years, amounting to 43 per cent., and if the bananas be taken into account the increase has been no less than 61 per cent.—a very remarkable growth. One feature of the year has been the large increase in the output of oranges. The number shipped was no less than 97,025,398, of the estimated value of £169,794. This is said to be over 12,000,000 more than were shipped in the four preceding years put together. Jamaica thus continues to benefit by the blizzard which destroyed the Florida groves in 1894, but growers have much to learn yet in the way of cultivating the fruit, and in placing it in good condition on the market.

PERSONAL.

—ROBERT P. PORTER, in a letter to The Philadelphia Inquirer, tells a story which goes to prove that there are Kings and Kings, and that they are not all like the German war-lord. "Walking the streets of Copenhagen some years ago with the American Minister," writes Mr. PORTER, "I saw an elderly gentleman in a modest uniform, accompanied by a magnificent bloodhound, walking toward us. The pavement was narrow and we were on the inside. Without giving us a chance, this kindly man, erect as an arrow, stepped from the sidewalk into the street, and saluted our Minister, military fashion. We both returned the salute and passed on." It was, of course, the King of Denmark, who loves to ramble unattended about his capital, and who may be seen nearly every afternoon, walking along the wharfs and quays of Copenhagen, and in the public thoroughfares. He is a friend of the people and unusually beloved. Moreover, he is a modest, unpretentious gentleman, and a man of courage.

—Baron DE COUBERTIN, who is best known in Europe as in this country from the prominent part which he took in reviewing the Olympian games and making a success of the great gathering of athletes at Athens last year, has now started in Paris a movement whose object is "to extend among the seats of learning in the United States a juster knowledge of French civilization." He says that in the course of the extended tour of America which he took while winning friends for his Olympian project, he was impressed by the wide prevalence of what seemed to him to be a characteristic prejudice against France, arising out of the general ignorance of the best things which Frenchmen have done and said in the world, and a corresponding sympathy for Germany and German scholarship, which results in the departure, year after year, for German universities of hundreds of graduates of American universities and colleges. Unwilling that France should mean to the Anglo-Saxon foreigner only Paris, and Paris only the Boulevards or the Moulin Rouge, the Baron has associated with him a number of Frenchmen, lay and professional, including such men as PAUL BOURGET, the Duc DE NOAILLES, Dr. POZZI, Prof. BREAL, and the Comte DE ROCHAMBEAU, in the foundation of a society to be known as the Union Française des Universités d'Amérique. The first meeting of this rather curious society has just been held in Paris and it was well attended, those present comprising, besides the regular members, a large number of American professors and students, as well as many representatives of the American colony in Paris. Baron DE COUBERTIN spoke on the National ideal in the United States, illustrating his lecture by magic lantern slides of the leading American universities. Prof. SLOANE of Columbia also spoke.

OUR MYSTERIOUS CHARTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Few parts of this production have escaped criticism, yet there is a view of its origin and purposes and an explanation of its conflicting and dreaded provisions which have strangely escaped notice, though of far-reaching importance. The intelligent cities of New York and Brooklyn would never have entered suddenly upon the reconstruction of their whole municipal system, sure to involve vast confusion and danger, especially in half the time indispensable for its fit accomplishment, except under some overwhelming or blinding compulsion.

The people of the proposed Greater New York, if acting freely, if considering the general welfare irrespective of party coercion or advantage, would have regarded ample time for such a work of statesmanship as of paramount importance. To crowd it into half the time needed for its fit performance would have been regarded as an act of madness. They would, acting freely, have insisted that the Charter Commissioners to be appointed should be men most completely identified with their rights and interests, and that they should also be men most eminently competent for their protection. To leave off the commission most of the best men to serve on it would have been regarded as an act of treachery, suspicion, and danger. We shall see whether such has been the fact. They would have realized that the kind of government to be established in this new and vast metropolis of three millions of people, if worthy of them and of its influence, would be an achievement of National importance, of which every liberal people of the world would take notice. It might affect the repute of republican institutions the world over.

To fail to select as the controlling majority of Commissioners for the creation of such a structure men of distinguished ability, of the best technical skill and learning for the work, of the soundest judgment, and the highest sense of justice which the metropolis could supply, whose pre-eminent fitness all their fellow-citizens would recognize, would therefore have been the prompting not only of local interest and duty, but of National pride and honor. What was essential was representatives not of parties and politicians, but of public opinion and public interests.

Are the fourteen Commissioners, or even a majority of them, who have drafted for us a charter which is admitted to be fearfully and wonderfully made men who possess those essential qualifications? If the wise men and patriots of the Greater New York, rather than its partisans and politicians, had assembled to choose fourteen men to legislate for the vast city of the future, would a majority of these Commissioners be upon the list? Would they have seen any reasons why two busy officials from Albany, fresh from the country districts, and I believe unlearned and inexperienced in the governments of great cities, should be given one-seventh of the voting power for making this so-called home rule charter—the labor of creating which they could not share—however convenient their votes and influence might be if we shall find the charter to have been devised—as we think was the fact—as a partisan scheme for superseding non-partisan government and overwhelming the enemies of the boss and the machine in the metropolis?

The influence of these Albanian Commissioners might be highly useful if a charter was to be made in half the time required for the work, and in a stage of crudeness was to be "jammed" through the Legislature for party advantage. Would such a gathering of metropolitan sages and patriots have given a Commissioner's seat to the redoubtable Mayor of little, unsavory Long Island City, while refusing one to such a statesman as ex-Mayor Hewitt, however certain it might be that the former would respond to mere party demands from which the latter would revolt?

If public interests rather than mere party interests ordered this charter completed inside of eleven months, why were no gifted men named Commissioners from among those members of the Bar Association and the Chamber of Commerce who are best qualified and most fitted to voice the highest sentiments for the greatest non-partisan interests?

These bodies nobly took the lead in giving victory to the reform sentiments which triumphed in 1894, and in establishing a non-partisan administration which this charter would bring to an end. Could a thoughtful man, without a sense of mystery and wonder, see petty, rural, stagnant Staten Island wielding one-fourteenth part of the voting power for this Greater New York, while so able and devoted a municipal patriot as Charles Stewart Smith, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, was allowed no vote whatever—while ex-Mayor Grace and Simon Sterne could supply from their large experience?

Non-Partisanship Omitted.

If the purpose of those who dictated the scheme of this charter and controlled the selection of the Commissioners had been to establish a non-partisan City Government, under which independent citizens and adherents of different parties could serve the city together, as they have since 1894—and as has been the case in all the best-governed cities of the world—rather than lay the basis of a permanent party domination and of endless party contests, why was the great majority of Commissioners selected from among those who have never favored a non-partisan system, who have apparently tolerated the boss system in one party or the other? Why was ex-Mayor Gilroy, whose alleged prostitution of the appointing power for party ends was the immediate cause of the uprising of 1894, made a Commissioner, while, with the two exceptions, not one of the active friends of the recent reforms in city affairs was put upon the commission? They seem to have been betrayed into the hands of their enemies' leaders. These two Commissioners, ex-Mayor Low and Mayor Strong, were eminently fit for their places, and they have rendered very valuable services. But it is significant that they united against the fundamental principles upon which the majority based the main provision of the charter—they, almost alone, seemed to be opposed to city party rule.

The choice of these two Commissioners, if rightly understood, will not be thought to cast any doubt upon the apparent fact that the scheme for this charter was a partisan device, as to which the Republican boss and the Tammany boss have acted in a spirit far more friendly toward each other than toward a reform policy, a non-partisan City Government, or the men who support either. By selecting these two Commissioners, the maximum of that high influence and public confidence was secured which was essential to disguise the scheme, and might give it success provided the charter could be rushed ahead fast enough. Besides, the least voting power on the commission was made possible against the bosses and the machines. The non-resident officers and the little partisans on the commission could at all times supply a majority of votes to defeat the policy of these two Commissioners.

I ought to have before stated that there were other able and honorable men on this commission, who would not stoop to serve the purposes of the scheme for this charter as it was devised by the party bosses and managers of the opposing parties. Yet, I am bound to say that hardly any of these Commissioners have had part in the long and non-partisan labors by which municipal reform has been greatly advanced in New York and Brooklyn, have hardly opposed the boss system of their parties, have rarely shown much sympathy with those modern methods by which party rule has been excluded and business administration has been established in all the best-governed cities of the world. Some of them, I think, believe in governing cities by parties, for none of them seemed to have condemned it, and they were, apparently, for that reason, made Commissioners.

Party Government Restored.

We cannot, therefore, be surprised that it has been by the votes of these Commissioners, apparently, that a charter has been adopted which will, in the legislative department, restore in New York and Brooklyn the intolerable party government of a generation ago, and which makes the great issue in the next election whether the Tammany boss and machine or the Boss Platt and the Republican machine shall capture the Greater New York—unless a class of men, having hardly more than two or three votes on this commission, shall combine in this election and defeat the conspiring party managers. We cannot wonder that the division which began in the commission seems likely to extend to the Legislature and to the Republican Party itself.

Nothing now seems more certain than that the new charter will be supported with far greater unanimity by the Democrats than by the Republicans. Its opponents among the latter will apparently embrace a great proportion of its noblest adherents—much as a union into the Greater New York is desired under a wisely constructed charter. If I was to bring any serious charge against the majority of the commission it would be that, upon discovering the impossibility of fitly discharging their task in the time allowed, they did not firmly and promptly discharge their duty by demanding adequate time, rather than under coercion, reporting 800 pages—1,620 sections of crude drafts of laws, which are neither a charter nor a code—which if enacted without revision would, I must think, be a calamity for the new metropolis. Surely the duty of providing what the Greater New York needs is a duty paramount to that of providing what any party or party managers desire. The Legislature needed enlightenment more than compliance.

It is a very significant result of acting on a different theory that this charter is nowhere so generally acceptable as among the bosses, leaders, and managers of both of the great parties. The wisest and best class of citizens are alarmed. Tammany is especially pleased, has nothing to say against the charter, and confidently counts on victory under its provisions. Its camp fires are everywhere being lighted. Gilroy, the Tammany machine Commissioner, comprehends, as well as the Republican machine, that this charter is so formed that a victory under it is sure to make one or the other machine supreme for a long time—and to crush the independents which they both hate more than they do each other—unless, indeed, these machines have an agreement for a division of spoils between them.

Tammany feels sure of victory. Mr. Gilroy is the Commissioner who has spoken more positively and enthusiastically than any other for the charter, and no doubt he knows what use Tammany can make of it. Boss Platt appears to be almost as much delighted with it as Gilroy, and Platt's lieutenant, Mr. Lauterbach, who is said to have been most potential in the matter of the last infamous enrollment of the Republicans, under which thousands of Tammanyites were foisted upon their lists, and by which the party is divided, seems, next to Gilroy, to be the most enthusiastic champion of the charter. Have they a satisfactory understanding? Will any one tell us why such men extol this charter, while the Bar Association, the City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce dread and oppose it?

Class of Commissioners Needed.

It perhaps increases the indignation and distrust of the best class of Republicans and of all independent citizens in the presence of such facts when they think of the exclusion from the commission of other admirable men, who might have given us a very different charter but for the party scheme. Dr. Albert Shaw of New York, the author of two invaluable volumes on "Municipal Government in Europe," is in various particulars the most desirable man in the country to have been on this commission. Why was he left off? Prof. Goodnow of Columbia University, lecturer there on Municipal Law, and the author of several thoughtful volumes on municipal science, could have been highly useful on the commission. Why did the party managers exclude him? There were reasons why such men were not wanted, though some people may say their learning would hardly have been superfluous on the part of several members of the commission. James C. Carter, pre-eminent as a lawyer—a long time ago a Commissioner—for framing a New York charter, and for several years President of the National Organization for Improving City Government, could have brought some of the highest qualifications to this commission. Why was he omitted? With such men on the commission, by the side of Mr. Low and Mr. Strong, especially if the Commissioners who were improperly there had been omitted, no such charter as we have would have been possible, but one which the bosses might have greatly disliked. If a Commissioner from the interior was insisted on, he might have been had in Prof. J. R. Commons of Syracuse University, who has rare fitness for such a position, but not for consummating a partisan scheme.

When it thus appears that the most important interests have not been adequately represented on the commission, that so many of the most competent men for its work have been excluded, that for party reasons no adequate time has been allowed for framing the charter, that its provisions are likely to lead to interminable and disastrous uncertainty and litigation, and that the chief opponents of the charter are our greatest interests and our foremost citizens, while its main supporters are our bosses, party managers, and politicians, is it not the part of wisdom, if not safety even, to the party or faction by which the scheme for this charter was devised, to take much more time for its consideration? The most disastrous provisions of this charter were resisted by the few who represented the non-partisan interests and independent sentiments of New York City, and probably were imposed upon only by reason of improperly allowing votes to Commissioners from Albany, Long Island City, and Staten Island. It would certainly be an instructive object lesson of which sensible men would be admonished if we could have paraded on the same public square, under their proper leaders, including Platt and Sheehan, Gilroy and Lauterbach, on one side the politicians who favor the jamming of this charter through the Legislature, and on the other the citizens who demand an adequate time for investigation, and a just representation of their interests, their sentiments, and their capacity before any new charter shall be imposed upon them.

DORMAN B. EATON.

A THRILLING EPISODE.

From The Washington Star.

Remember well, oh, gentle youth, the story
  of a fray
The like of which has not been seen, till
  this eventful day,
Since Spartacus informed the crowd he
  wouldn't do a thing
To any gladiator who would meet him in
  the ring.
What bitter and undying hate was in their
  looks expressed
Before their trainers led them out to have
  them washed and dressed!
What greater tragedy than that could any
  stage command
When Corbett lost his breath and Fitz refused to shake his hand!

Full many tales of warfare you have heard,
  no doubt, at school;
Of men who broke each other's pate and
  eke the golden rule.
And they tell you of those heroes that the
  battles brought to view
At Gettysburg, at Lexington, and awful
  Waterloo.
They will describe the conflict which occurred in days agone,
At Hastings; they will even take you back
  to Marathon.
But none of these can move us like that
  moment in our land
When Corbett lost his breath and Fitz refused to shake his hand.

THE AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS

One-third of the German Liberals of the Last Reichsrath Displaced.

POLITICS OF THE LOWER HOUSE

Surprise at the Great Strength of the Christian Socialists—A Party That Promises to Make Trouble in the Future.

VIENNA, March 21.—The elections for members of the Reichsrath, which began on March 9, under the new law, which provides for almost universal suffrage, are now almost finished.

A feature of the elections is that one-third of the German Liberals who sat in the last Reichsrath have been displaced, mainly by German Nationalists. The Lower House will probably be composed of 74 German Liberals, 42 German Nationalists, 28 Christian Socialists, 63 Clericals, 20 Socialists and their allies, 62 Young Czechs, 21 Feudal Czechs, 59 Conservative Poles, 15 Italian Liberals, and 54 representatives of other parties.

In the Reichsrath elections held a few days ago in Vienna the Christian Socialists, a party designation which is misleading, surprised everybody by their strength. Their principal opponents were the Social Democrats, or plain Socialists, who found that they had overrated their strength, they polling about 88,000 votes to 117,000 cast by the so-called Christian Socialists, which party now includes the anti-Semites.

Christian Socialism was originally founded by Archbishop Kneller of Mayence, who was a contemporary of Lassalle. The Socialist movement was causing alarm at the Vatican, when Archbishop Kneller conceived the idea of turning it to the advantage of the Church. He accordingly formed the German Christian Socialist Party. There is not much in common between the latter and the present Christian Socialist organization in Vienna, which is a confederation of anti-Semites, Ultramontanes, and malcontents of every species and variety, acting under the leadership of the popular agitator Dr. Lueger. They have prospered and developed, thanks to different causes. The discontent of the lower clergy was one of them, the fever of reaction among the upper classes in Austria was another, but their principal stimulus has come from the Vatican through the Papal Nunciature in Vienna.

The movement is but half countenanced by the Episcopacy and higher clergy, who look forward with apprehension to the movement when it will submerge their own authority. They are themselves, as a rule, an enlightened and patriotic body of men, and have no taste for the interference of the Vatican in the domestic politics of the empire. But they are powerless to stem the rising tide of Ultramontane reaction.

THE WILLIAM I. CENTENARY.

Ceremonies In Its Celebration Were Begun Yesterday.

BERLIN, March 21.—To-day's ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the centenary of Emperor William I., which properly begins to-morrow, consisted of religious services in the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Memorial Church, at which the Emperor was present.

The Emperor was received at the Potsdam Railway Station by color detachments from the various regiments, which he reviewed. After the review the Kaiser placed himself at the head of the column, which marched through Koniggratzstrasse, Brandenburg Gate, and Unter den Linden, to the Old Kaiser Wilhelm Palace, where the colors were deposited. A banquet was given at the Schloss to the royal guests. In the evening there was a performance of grand opera at the Royal Theatre and gala performances at Kroll's and other theatres. All of the official and many private buildings were decorated with flags, bunting, &c., and presented a beautiful appearance.

To-morrow there will be fêtes at the various schools, followed by parades of school children, societies, guilds, veterans, &c. The parade of the Guard du Corps and the Berlin garrison before the Emperor and the royal guests will come next, the Kaiser riding along the front of the troops from the Lustgarten to the Brandenburg Gate. Reaching the Brandenburg Gate, the Emperor will head the march of the troops to the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Monument, where, after the troops have been massed to the right and left, the ceremony of unveiling the monument will be proceeded with.

When the unveiling takes place a salute of 101 guns will be fired, and all the bells in the city will be rung. In the evening a grand state banquet will be given in the White Hall of the Schloss, a performance of grand opera in the Royal Theatre, and gala performances at the other theatres. One of the features of the evening programme will be an illumination of the public and private buildings throughout the city.

The German Catholic Conference.

BERLIN, March 21.—The annual conference of the German Catholics will take place this year at Freiburg, Switzerland, and arrangements are being made for a pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Petrus Canisius. The pilgrims will assemble at Freiburg, Baden, on Aug. 28, and after the celebration of a pontifical mass will leave on the following day for Freiburg, Switzerland. There will be four days' sittings of the conference. Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Catholic Party in the Reichstag, and a number of other Centrist Deputies will take part in the proceedings.

Dense Fog Off Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, March 21.—A dense fog prevailed here to-day, which caused considerable delay to shipping. The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from Liverpool yesterday, did not think it safe to proceed for New York until about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The same line's steamer Aurania, from New York March 13, arrived off this place at about 4 P. M., but owing to the bad weather conditions, she did not stop, continuing on for Liverpool.

Princess Chimay on the Stage.

BERLIN, March 21.—It is announced that the whilom Princess Chimay, formerly Clara Ward of Detroit, who eloped from Paris some time ago with a Hungarian fiddler called Janos Rigo, and who was afterward divorced by her husband, the Prince of Chimay of Belgium, will appear on the stage at the Wintergarten in this city on April 4, accompanied by Rigo.

Philippine Rebels Defeated.

MADRID, March 21.—An official report from Manila states that a Spanish force, commanded by Gen. Olaguer, has captured by assault an intrenched position of the insurgents at Montalban. According to the report, the rebel losses numbered 300 killed, while the Spaniards lost only two killed and eighteen wounded.

A New York Girl Dies in Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., March 16.—Miss Nellie H. Emens of Syracuse, N. Y., died of gastro-enteritis in this city March 11, and her remains are being forwarded to New York per steamship Niagara to-day.

Lord Salisbury Improving.

LONDON, March 21.—Prime Minister Salisbury, who is suffering from a mild attack of influenza, is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

Will Be Received by the Pope.

ROME, March 21.—The Pope will to-morrow receive a deputation from the American cruiser Cincinnati.

JOHN BIDDULPH MARTIN DEAD.

The Honorable Career of the London Banker Who Became the Husband of Victoria Woodhull.

LONDON, March 21.—John Biddulph Martin, a well-known banker of this city, who married Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, died from pneumonia yesterday at Las Palmas, Grand Canary.

He was born in 1841. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford University, where he took honors in classical moderations and the degree of Master of Arts. When he left Oxford, in 1863, he entered the banking firm the business of which has been carried on in Lonbard Street, tradition says, from the reign of Edward IV., in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and which is therefore more than 200 years older than the Bank of England. The Institute of Bankers elected him as its Treasurer, and he, from time to time, read papers before the members of the institute, which are printed in the Journal of that body. These include papers on "Our Gold Coinage," "Banknotes," "Movements of Coin and Its Equivalents," &c.

He long made the question of the "wear and tear" of gold coinage a matter of special study, and among other posts of honor which Mr. Martin occupied was that on the Coinage Committee appointed by the Institute of Bankers. He was a member of the Council of the Association of Country Bankers, Foreign Secretary of the Royal Statistical Society, to whose journal he contributed papers on "Electoral Statistics," 1874 and 1884, and a paper on "The Effects of a Crisis on the Banking Interest," 1879. Mr. Martin wrote also "The History of the Grasshopper," as his bank is called.

He was an honorary member of the Statistical Society of Paris, Treasurer of the International Statistical Institute, a member of the Council of the Society of Arts and of the British Association, and was President of the Statistical and Economic Section of the British Association in 1886. He was a Life Governor of St. George's Hospital and Treasurer of the Charing Cross and the Royal Orthopaedic Hospitals, and also of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. He contributed to the periodical press various papers on matters of archaeological interest.

ELECTIONS HELD IN ITALY.

The Government Will Have a Good Majority in the New Chamber.

ROME, March 22.—Elections for members of the new Chamber of Deputies were held Saturday throughout Italy. At midnight the results in only fifty-eight districts were definitely known. The returns from these districts show the election of thirty-six Ministerialists. In Rome the Opposition candidates were returned. Of these, three are Republicans. Ex-Prime Minister Crispi, who was a candidate in the Second District of Palermo, was elected for the thirteenth consecutive time.

It is though that the Government is likely to have a majority of 150 in the new Chamber.

More Armenian Trouble.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—It is officially reported that there has been serious trouble at Tokat, fifty-eight miles northwest of Sivas, in Asia Minor. Beyond stating that fifteen Armenians and three Mussulmans were killed, no details of the affair are given.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

ROME, March 21.—Rear Admiral Selfridge, commanding the American Mediterranean Squadron, has left this city and gone to Naples.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company will celebrate the fiftieth year of the existence of that organization on May 27 at Hamburg, and the Emperor is expected to be present at the jubilee fête. Upon the occasion a banquet will be given on board the company's steamer, Augusta Victoria.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Government has again given notice, and German-Americans especially are advised, that Germans who have emigrated and have been fined or punished otherwise for contravention of the Military Service laws, shall not be allowed to reside in Germany, except under very peculiar circumstances, a record of which must be kept in the War Office.

LONDON, March 21.—The Norwegian steamer Garonne, from Bordeaux for Aberdeen, has arrived in Dover Roads, with her after-hold full of water, having sustained serious damage in a port-side collision with the Belgian steamer Noordland, from Antwerp for New York, at 4 o'clock this morning, when off Dungeness. The Noordland sustained no damage, and proceeded for her destination.

ELECTION BY YOUNG WOMEN.

Contest for President of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society.

The Young Ladies' Charitable Society met yesterday afternoon in the Lexington Assembly Rooms, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for the semi-annual election of officers. The organization has about 200 members, and nearly half of them were present, attracted doubtless by the report that there was to be a contest for the office of President.

By a provision of the society's constitution the five gentlemen who make up the Board of Directors must be present at an election of officers. I. Simon, the President of the board, presided.

Miss Julia Feist, who has been President of the society for six months past, and Miss Belle Epstein, the Vice President, were candidates for the chief office. During the balloting they sat at opposite ends of the hall, and their supporters rallied about them. Out of 74 votes cast Miss Epstein received 43, and her election was made unanimous.

Miss Lulu Bosé was elected Vice President. The other officers chosen were: Recording Secretary—Miss Wolfine Dunkirk; Financial Secretary—Miss Della Weil; Treasurer—Miss Rena Dunkirk.

Before the meeting adjourned Mr. Simon, on behalf of the Board of Directors, presented to the society a handsome silver-trimmed ebony gavel.

MANHATTAN CLUB MEMBERS.

Applicants Take Advantage of the Offer of the Organization.

The managers of the Manhattan Club have received a gratifying response to the club's determination to increase its membership by withdrawing the initiation fee for one year. Twenty names have been entered on the list of candidates, and some twenty-five more have signified their desire to take advantage of the offer.

Most of those who are offering themselves are members of other clubs who have not felt that they could afford to pay the initiation fee and yet who wished to belong to the Manhattan. It is expected that some important action will be taken by the Democratic Club in a little while and that this organization will be absorbed by the Manhattan within the next few months.

The loan exhibition of paintings at the Manhattan Club closed last night, the view yesterday being only for members. One of the pleasant incidents in connection with ladies' day Saturday was the luncheon served to the ladies, who were guests of the club.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Wallack's Theatre will be closed to-night for the final rehearsal of "Miss Manhattan," the review to be presented at that house to-morrow night.

The sale of seats for the Actors' Fund benefit at the Broadway Theatre Friday begins to-day. The performance will begin at 1:30 P. M., and Mr. Daniel Frohman announces that no souvenirs, programmes, or flowers will be sold in the lobby.

Coupe Wrecked by Cable Car.

A pair of horses, dragging a coupé, with a man and two women inside, ran away late yesterday afternoon at Gramercy Park, and crashed into a cable car at Third Avenue and Twentieth Street, upsetting the coupé. The coupé was wrecked, but the occupants were not thrown out. One of the women, who gave the name of Kate Smith of 247 West Twentieth Street, was cut about the head by broken glass, but she was able to go home after her injuries were dressed. The horses were driven by Edward Schuchman of 340 East Forty-first Street.

HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS

The Formal Opening of the New Building and Improved Hospital Wards.

INSPECTED BY MANY VISITORS.

A Purim Reception at Which the Guests Were Received by President Borg and the Trustees—Changes Which Have Been Made Since the Charity Was Started.

The formal opening of the new building and the improved hospital wards of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was observed yesterday by a Purim reception at the Home, in West One Hundred and Sixth Street. President Simon Borg and the members of the Board of Trustees received the guests from 11 A. M. until 5 P. M., and were assisted by the young ladies and young men of the Junior Association of the Home. There were about 500 visitors during the day.

In the main hall, running from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Fifth Street, rows of palms, rubber plants, and other tropical foliage were placed against the walls. In the Directors' room, at the left of the grand stairway of the One Hundred and Sixth Street entrance, tables decorated with Southern smilax were laid, and the young ladies of the Junior Association served the guests with light refreshments. Across the hall from the Directors' room, in the Inmates' Hall for Service, there was music in the afternoon. Among those who assisted in the programme were Miss Lowenthal, Miss Aimee Steinberger, Miss Louise Dreyfus, Martin Blumenthal, Miss Howes, E. Lyons, and Herbert Linberg. During the afternoon most of the guests made a tour through the Home under the guidance of some one of the Trustees or the members of the Junior Association.

In external appearance the new building, which cost $75,000, is solid and substantial. The main entrance at the east leads, by a hallway and grand staircase with tesselated floor and wainscoting of Mexican marble, to the main hall, which joins the main hall of the old building and extends to One Hundred and Fifth Street. On this floor are the Directors' room, the hall for service, and many small offices. A wing of the old building of a single story in height is used, after many improvements, for the women's hospital ward. Leading from this are the ward dining room and nurses' room. The men's hospital ward is in the new building, with dining room across a side hall.

The upper floors of the new building contain the dormitory wards and private rooms. Several of the wards are equipped with four and five beds each, and there are numerous rooms for man and wife or for a single occupant. All the rooms are finished in light wood. Nearly all the inmates have some favorite flower growing in the windows of their rooms. On each doorway is a small glass cylinder inclosing a scroll in Hebrew, which, translated, is equivalent to "In God We Trust."

In the basement is the main dining room, which will seat all the inmates at once, and the huge kitchen. An electric light plant is also situated here, and the exhaust steam is used in heating the sleeping rooms, the hallways are heated by an automatic apparatus which maintains a uniform temperature.

The greatest precautions have been taken against danger from fire. Extensive fire-escapes are fitted on the sides of the buildings, from which access is possible from every room in the home. In all the dormitory rooms a step is placed beneath the window to further facilitate a hasty exit. Water pipes with hose attachment run from the top to the basement of the building, and the water supply may be drawn from either One Hundred and Fifth or One Hundred and Sixth Street, or from a large tank on the roof.

A complete working pharmacy, under the direction of Dr. S. N. Leo; an operating room, sun room, and reading room, are among the many other features of the home.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews is an outgrowth of the B'nai Jeshurun Ladies' Benevolent Society, which was assisted largely in founding the home by an organization of young men known as the Benevolent, Dramatic, and Musical Association, which turned over to the Ladies' Society the sum of $3,500 in 1870. The home was incorporated in 1872, and was originally at 215 West Seventeenth Street. Before the present quarters were taken, the home had been situated on Thirty-second Street, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, and Eighty-sixth Street and Avenue A. The old quarters at One Hundred and Fifth Street accommodated about 175 inmates. Of the 211 present inmates, 94 are men and 117 women. Only those are eligible for admission who are over sixty years old, entirely dependent on themselves for support, and unable to support themselves. A five years' residence in New York is also required previous to admission.

MONTEFIORE HOME INVALIDS.

An Evening of Pleasure Provided for Them.

The Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, was the scene of a remarkable entertainment last evening. It was the occasion of the annual Purim and masquerade ball, given by the Superintendent, A. Hausmann, to the inmates of the home. A stage was built in the rear of the hall, and a miniature theatre was improvised. There was also a full orchestra and other accessories.

On the left of the hall were ranged the inmates of the home, old, young, and middle-aged, all afflicted in some degree with an incurable malady. Many were in wheel chairs, almost unable to move hand or foot; all showed in their drawn faces signs of their suffering. The grand march was executed by inmates of the home entirely, save for the attendants, who carried the helpless ones in chairs. Some were masked and wore gaudy clothes. Those who were not masked showed deep and pleasing interest in the march, and the tableaux that followed, also participated in exclusively by the inmates.

The smallest patient of the home acted as drum major and was followed by "Uncle Sam," "Columbia," "George Washington," "Standard Bearer," "Heralds," "Police," and "Drum and Fife Corps." "Li Hung Chang," carried by four policemen and surrounded by Chinese nobles, ladies, and runners, was the next group and was followed by other groups of original and diversified character. There were great applause and much laughter, not only by the visitors, but by the inmates as well.

Several tableaus were presented, followed by songs by the children.

Superintendent Hausmann had three months' hard work in arranging the affair, as the characters had to be accommodated to the ability and various physical peculiarities of those who represented them. A dance followed the entertainment in which the visitors participated.

During the evening a telegram was read from President Jacob H. Schiff and wife, from Frankfort on the Main, sending congratulations upon the occasion and regretting their absence.

Some of these present were Vice President Louis Gans and wife, Treasurer Lyman G. Bloomingdale and wife, Secretary Raphael Ettinger and wife, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, and Mr. and Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur.

COMING EVENTS.

A flower ride on behalf of the Church Settlement Club will be given at Durland's Riding Academy this evening by the members of the Monday Evening Class.

Mrs. Rebecca Kohut will speak before the Women's Guild of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Eighty-third Street and Boulevard, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Her subject will be "The Training of Children in Reverence in Jewish Homes."

An amateur performance will be given by Company I of the Seventh Regiment in Berkeley Lyceum on the evenings of April 7, 8, 9, and 10, with a Saturday matinée. The play is called "The Envoy," and was written by Guy Wetmore Carryl of Company K.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Predicted that the Greater New York Charter Will Be Passed This Week and Sent to the Mayors.

POLICE BILLS PROBABLY DEAD.

Amendments to Raines Law to be Passed When the Charter Shall Be Out of the Way—Senate to Consider the Gas Bill—Committee Hearings.

ALBANY, March 21.—Six weeks remain of the present legislative session if final adjournment is to take place April 29, the date suggested by several of the party leaders.

It is predicted the Greater New York charter will pass the Legislature this week, and be sent to the Mayors of the cities affected.

The Lauterbach bills, providing at once for a Greater New York Police Commission, are considered dead. Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, and Assemblyman Austin, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, are averse to introducing them unless they be made party measures by caucus rule. They believe, with Gov. Black, that the passage of such legislation from a party standpoint would be decidedly injudicious.

The amendments to the Raines liquor tax law will be passed as soon as the New York charter is out of the way.

The New York City Gas Reduction bill, reported last week by the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, will be considered by the Senate this week in general orders. It is not expected that any bill will be reported to reduce the price of gas in Brooklyn.

The annual supply bill will be reported in the Assembly to-morrow night from the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

The report and bills of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee will come up in the Senate Tuesday as a special order. This will occasion a lengthy debate mainly on account of the desire of both parties to make plain to the people their positions on the question of restricting the operation of trusts.

The Governor's Adirondacks Bill.

Gov. Black's bill providing for the State ownership of the lands in the Adirondacks will have a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee Tuesday afternoon. The Governor has agreed to several amendments to the bill suggested by the lumber and pulp interests, but representatives of those interests will wait upon him again Monday and try to get his approval of several other amendments, which they think are needed to protect their interests.

The Senate Finance Committee also will give a hearing Tuesday afternoon on the State Grain Elevator bill.

The Senate Cities Committee will hear arguments Tuesday afternoon on bills of Senators McNulty and Wieman, providing for the removal of the steam-railroad tracks from Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn, and on Senator Raines's bill incorporating the City of Geneva.

The woman suffrage proposed amendment to the State Constitution and Senator Guy's bill regulating the sale of merchandise and to prevent misleading and dishonest representations in connection therewith will have hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee Wednesday afternoon.

Assemblyman Anderson's bill incorporating the City of Rensselaer will have a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee Thursday afternoon.

Wednesday afternoon the Assembly Ways and Means Committee will give a hearing on the State Grain Elevator bill and the Senate Canals Committee will give a hearing on the Anti-Railroad Freight Discrimination bill, to prevent such discrimination against ports in this State.

The ultimate fate of the Anti-Cartoon bill, which is now in the Senate Codes Committee, is problematical. A few of the Republican leaders think the introduction of the bill has had its desired effect, and that there will be less cause for complaint in the future. Therefore they favor dropping the bill where it is. Senator Ellsworth persists in pressing the measure and says it will be passed and signed by the Governor.

The Anti-Scalpers bill has not yet been reported from committee in either house.

The bill incorporating the New York Law School, which Frank H. Platt, son of Senator Platt, is endeavoring to get through the Legislature, will come up in general orders in each house this week.

Measures Affecting New York.

Next Wednesday afternoon the Assembly Cities Committee will give hearings on the following important measures:

Assemblyman Austin's—Authorizing the City of New York to issue bonds in the sum of $10,000,000 upon the application of the Board of Education for the erection of new school buildings and additions and improvements to those already in existence. These bonds are to be known as schoolhouse bonds and are to draw interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Assemblyman Matthewson's — Providing for the issue of $150,000 bonds for the erection of a bridge over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Fort Independence Street in New York City.

Assemblyman Austin—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds for $2,500,000 for the erection and equipment of four high schools.

Assemblyman Mathewson—Creating the Boulevard and Grand Concourse Commission of New York City and authorizing the issue of bonds in $60,000 for the construction of a boulevard and transverse roads extending through the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in that city.

Assemblyman T. F. Myers—Providing for the paving of Ninth Avenue, New York City, with granite blocks for two miles and a half northward from Fourteenth Street. The work is to be paid for in the same manner as other work of a like character done by the city.

Assemblyman H. T. Andrews—Providing for the monthly payment of pensions by the Fire Department of New York City.

Assemblyman J. J. Sullivan—Adjourned hearing on the bill providing for the compensation of the owners of cattle that were destroyed by the Board of Health in New York City during the threatened tuberculosis epidemic in 1896. The limit of each animal's value is set at $90.

Assemblyman Barry—Regulating the granting of licenses to bootblacks with small boxes. This measure has in its consideration thus far met with a perfect storm of ridicule and protest, but has survived thus far better than many more important bills.

Assemblyman Brennan—Providing for the appointment of an additional Police Justice in the City of Brooklyn at a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Assemblyman Parshall's, providing that the Mayor, Controller, and County Treasurer of Kings County shall appoint jointly three Commissioners of Parkways, who shall serve a term of three years each, without salary.

Brooklyn Matters.

On Thursday of the same week the same committee will give hearings on:

Assemblyman Perkins's bill, providing for the establishment of an additional court in the County of Kings for the trial of criminal cases after indictment.

Assemblyman Wilson's adjourned hearing on the bill providing for the restoration of Atlantic Avenue to its original level and condition, and the removal of all railroad property therefrom.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee will give a hearing next Wednesday afternoon on Assemblyman Laimbeer's bill, appropriating $20,000 for the purchase of a suitable vessel for the naval militia, and on Assemblyman Bondy's bill, appropriating $40,000 for the surveying and gauging of the principal rivers, ponds, and lakes of the State, with a view to ascertaining the conditions of each for supplying water to cities and towns.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly Wednesday will give a hearing on Assemblyman Scherer's bill, generally amending the partnership law.

Lutheran Church Dedicated.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 21.—The Rev. A. T. Jacobs, Dean of the Philadelphia Lutheran Church Theological Seminary, officiated to-day at the dedication of the new English Lutheran church on Bridge Street, this city. He was assisted by the Rev. G. S. Kohler, the pastor, and visiting clergymen. The Rev. J. Fry, Professor of Homiletics in the Philadelphia Seminary, preached at the evening service. The church building is a frame structure.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. Farlee.

George W. Farlee, who died yesterday at his residence in this city, was born in Flemington, N. J., July 20, 1832. His father, Isaac G. Farlee, was a prominent man in the State, having served a term in Congress and in the State Senate. Mr. Farlee was graduated from Princeton University in 1851. He was educated for the bar and practiced law for several years. He then became engaged in banking business in this city in the firm of George Opdyke & Co. He retired from active business several years ago.

Throughout his life Mr. Farlee indulged his tastes for rural pursuits, and took an especial interest in the breeding of dairy cattle. He was an enthusiastic promoter of the Jerreys, and owned valuable herds when these animals were being introduced among American dairymen. He was a member and a President of the Jersey Cattle Club. Mr. Farlee was a frequent and always interesting contributor to agricultural journals. In 1858 he married Miss Mary E. Opdyke, by whom he had two children. His eldest daughter married Dr. Charles L. Dana of this city.

Edward Edwards.

Edward Edwards, the most wealthy man in Patchogue, L. I., and one of the largest land owners on Long Island, died suddenly at home yesterday from heart disease.

He was born on the Island of Barbados on July 17, 1830. He went to Long Island with his father in 1833. He began life as a grocery clerk. His father purchased much property, and when he died he left his son a large tract of land. At that time the family lived at Bayport. The son followed his father's example, and purchased property. Later he was able to dispose of much of it at great advantage.

Many of the finest villa sites along the Long Island shore, which are now built upon, at one time belonged to Mr. Edwards. Mr. Edwards built Edwardsville, a suburb of Patchogue. He was senior Deacon of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Patchogue, having been Deacon for forty years. Not long ago he presented the congregation with a church and rectory. He was also very active in charitable work. His funeral will take place to-morrow. He is survived by two children, Dr. L. S. Edwards and Miss Emma Edwards.

Bartholomew R. Riordan.

Bartholomew Rochefort Riordan of the firm of Riordan & Co., this city, formerly a South Carolina journalist, died at his residence here yesterday. Mr. Riordan was born in Virginia fifty-eight years ago, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's College. He was a devout Roman Catholic. Entering journalism early in life, he was connected with papers in Richmond for a while, and then went to Charleston during the war to work on The Mercury. He returned afterward and was with The Richmond Examiner. In 1867 Mr. Riordan went back to Charleston, and, with F. W. Dawson and Benjamin Wood, established The News. In 1873 The Charleston Courier was purchased, and The News and Courier was established. In 1885 Mr. Riordan disposed of his interest in The News and Courier and moved to New York. Here he engaged in the cotton business. After a short time Mr. Riordan became a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and established, with his son James, the firm of Riordan & Co.

W. J. Gelston.

W. J. Gelston, senior member of the banking firm of Gelston & Bussing, at 24 Pine Street, this city, died yesterday at his home, 306 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, of nervous prostration after an illness of five weeks.

Mr. Gelston was born and educated in this city. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1869, and was well-known in Wall Street. Thirty years ago he moved to Brooklyn, and became identified with church and charitable work. He was a member of the Oxford, Union League, and Congregational Clubs, Trustee of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, and Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary. He is survived by his wife and two children.

Walden P. Scrymser.

Walter P. Scrymser, formerly a prominent citizen of New York, died yesterday morning, of Bright's disease, at his residence, 105 Westfield Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Scrymser formerly was in business with his brothers, James A. Scrymser and Clarence H. Scrymser, at 5 Wall Street. He at one time was in the real estate trade at 15 Cortlandt Street. He Mr. Scrymser leaves a wife, but no children.

The funeral will take place Wednesday. Mr. Scrymser leaves a wife, but children.

Rachel Hoe Dodd.

Rachel Hoe Dodd, wife of Moses W. Dodd, one of the founders of the firm of Dodd, Mead & Co., died yesterday at her apartments, 23 West Twelfth Street. She was in the eighty-first year of her age, and leaves a large family of children and grandchildren. Her death was not unexpected, as she had been suffering from attacks of a paralytic nature for several months. Funeral services will be held to-morrow at noon in the Presbyterian Church, in University Place. The body will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for burial.

Prof. James R. Otton.

James R. Otton, Professor of Natural Science in William Jewell College, Missouri, is dead at Cairo, Egypt, according to a message received at Liberty, Mo., by his family. He was born at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1834, and was a professor in Tennessee and Kentucky colleges before going to Missouri in 1869. He left last month for a tour of Europe and the Holy Land, and had been sick with a throat affection.

G. Wells Root.

G. Wells Root, senior member of the dry goods commission house of Root, Childs & Co. of New York, died yesterday at his home in Hartford, Conn., aged seventy-one. He was born in Augusta, N. Y. Mr. Root was President of the Taft Company and was identified with several other corporations. He was a Republican, and was one of the original Wide-Awakes during the Lincoln campaign in 1861.

Obituary Notes.

P. A. AHL of Newville, Penn., died yesterday. He was ex-President of the Harrisburg and Potomac Railroad, now the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and was the founder and operator of large iron works at Boiling Springs, Penn. He was about eighty years old.

P. H. O'HARA, a locomotive engineer for ten years connected with the Brooklyn Bridge, died of pneumonia at his home, 116 High Street, Brooklyn, Saturday, aged forty years. Mr. O'Hara was a member of Long Island Division, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Brooklyn Council, Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife. Interment will be at Scranton, Penn., to-morrow.

JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD of Morristown, N. J., died yesterday, aged fifty-six years. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and thereafter practiced law in Morristown. In 1874 he was elected to the Assembly, and was re-elected in 1875. In 1880 he was elected State Senator from Morris County and served three years. He was Postmaster of Morristown from 1891 to 1895.

The Rev. JAMES J. BRENNAN, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Newark, N. J., died Saturday. He was forty-seven years old. He had been connected with churches in Paterson, Camden, Whippany, and Morris Plains. He was for a time Chaplain of St. Elizabeth's Academy at Convent Station. He studied at St. Charles's College, Baltimore, and was graduated from Seaton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

Asphalt Workers May Strike.

It is expected there will be trouble at the Barber Asphalt Works in Long Island City to-day, in case new men are put to work. The union men object to any but members of the union working. The company has employed a number of men, who are not members of the union, and they expect to go to work this morning.

A KICKAPOO'S LONG TRAMP.

Walked from Des Moines to Chicago Carrying Triplets—His Wife Bore Twins in Her Arms.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Mose Hilton, a Kickapoo Indian, his wife and five children, triplets and twins, are at the Harrison Street Police Station, being cared for until arrangements can be made to send them to Pittsburg, for which city they had started when the police found them.

They arrived here Saturday night, having walked all the way from Des Moines. The husband had carried the triplets, and the wife trudged by his side, carrying the twins. When they arrived here Hilton went to the City Hall for aid, but not getting it, he determined to push on to Pittsburg, in the hope of finding work as a miner, that being his trade. He came from there, but was tempted to the West by an employment agent, who magnified the wages paid in the Iowa mines. He found the wages still lower, and started home again March 2, with only 50 cents. They begged food from farmers on the way, but arrived here in a half-famished condition.

TRAGEDIES OVER A SQUAW.

Jamison McClure, a Prominent Choctaw, Commits Suicide.

PERRY, O. T., March 21.—Jamison McClure, son of ex-Gov. Tecumseh McClure of the Choctaw Indian Nation, a full-blooded Indian, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself in front of a train. He was mangled to death.

McClure was one of the richest men of the tribe, and his suicide was caused by grief on account of killing his cousin, Joe Paul, an Indian Judge, two years ago. Joe Paul and his father were both killed on account of the half-breed wife of Sam Paul. Sam Paul was a noted man of the Chickasaw tribe, and often visited Washington in the interest of the Indians. His first wife died and his second wife was a young and pretty half-breed.

After living with Sam Paul, who was sixty-four years old, she concluded she loved Joe Paul best, and went to live with him. The father seriously wounded the son on this account, and later, in a hotel at Paul's Valley, Joe Paul killed his father.

One year after, the giddy young squaw became tired of Joe Paul and ran away with Jamison McClure. Joe Paul uttered threats and Jamison McClure shot him dead in the same hotel where Joe killed his father. Since that time McClure's friends say he has often expressed regret for killing his cousin.

METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.

Manager Grau's Plans for the Season at Covent Garden, London.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The opera season closed yesterday with a "Siegfried" matinee and "Romeo and Juliet" in the evening. The first had a large house, the latter only a moderate one. Mr. Grau is far from satisfied with the engagement, and he frankly says that he will not bring his company here again for so long a season. From here the company goes to St. Louis for four nights, Louisville two nights, Cincinnati one week, Boston one week and then to New York.

"At Covent Garden," said Mr. Grau, "we shall bring out three new operas—'Der Evangelimann,' Signor Mancinelli's 'Hero and Leander,' and another, by M. d'Erlanger. Miss Brema will be a member of the company, as will the baritone Renaud, and I think Miss Susan Strong."

In consequence of her appearance here Miss Engle will be intrusted with the part of Martha in "Der Evangelimann" in London.

From current report, the question of opera in New York, and consequently in this country, under the same régime, remains to be settled by the Directors of the Metropolitan in New York.

DIED.

BARKULOO.—On Saturday, March 20, 1897, Catharine Barkuloo, in her 81st year.
Funeral services on Monday, March 22, at 2:30 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John G. Bergen, 97 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

DODD.—On Saturday evening, March 20, Rachel Hoe, wife of Moses W. Dodd, in her eightieth year.
Funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on University Place, corner of 10th St., on Tuesday noon at 12:30. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

DOW.—Entered into eternal life, Mary Gayer Dow, beloved wife of Alexander Dow, after a short illness, March 18, at her late residence, 1 West 83d St.
Funeral private. Charleston papers please copy.

FARLEE.—On March 21, at his residence, 50 West 46th St., George W. Farlee, in his sixty-fifth year.
Notice of funeral later.

GELSTON.—On Sunday afternoon, March 21, at his late residence, 306 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, William J. Gelston.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAMILTON.—On March 19, 1897, at 105 East 21st St., New York, Laurens Hamilton, son of William Gascon and the late Helen M. Pierson Hamilton, in his 25th year.
Funeral service will be held in Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Monday, March 22, at 10 A.M. Interment at Ramapo, N. Y. Special train will leave foot West 23d St. after service.

HOPKINS.—At his late residence, 41 West 48th St., on Saturday, March 20, James Hopkins, in his 73d year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, March 23, at 10 A. M.

KING.—At Morristown, N. J., March 18, 1897, William L. King, in the ninety-second year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the South St. Presbyterian Church on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEGGETT.—On Sunday, March 21, at West New Brighton, S. I., Fanny Wade, beloved daughter and eldest child of Rev. Theodore A. and Anna Dwight Leggett, in the twenty-third year of her age.

MEYER.—On March 20, Peter Meyer, husband of the late Francesca Meyer, father of Peter F., John, Joseph N., and Edward W. Meyer.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John the Baptist Church, 30th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—On Thursday, March 18, 1897, at the home of his son-in-law, E. W. Pinch, M. D., New Rochelle, N. Y., James Myers, formerly of Brooklyn, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.
Funeral services at 10:45 A. M. Monday, 224 inst., from the Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 10:06 A. M.

SAMUEL.—Henrietta Rothschild Samuel, on Saturday, March 20, after a lingering illness, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral (private) from the residence of her son, Jacob Rothschild, No. 31 West 57th St., Monday, March 22, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SCRYMSER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, March 21, Walden P. Scrymser, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.
Funeral services at his residence, 105 Westfield Av., Elizabeth, N. J., at convenience of family.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Auburn, N. Y., March 20, Matilda Romer, wife of Charles A. Trowbridge, and daughter of the late S. Augustus and Mary Elizabeth Clark, of Sing Sing, N

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY
Improvement Mortgage Bonds,
Due Oct. 1, 1897.

Office of Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1897.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. Drexel & Co. to extend the Improvement Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, maturing Oct. 1 next, for a period of fifty years from April 1st, 1897, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of October and April in each year, at the office of the said Railway Company, in the City of Philadelphia, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes imposed by the United States or the State of Pennsylvania, under present or future laws. The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds to continue unimpaired, and the Reading Company (the owner of the capital stock of said Railway Company) also to become responsible for the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds.

The right to extend, as above, has been reserved to such of the present holders as shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or J. S. Morgan & Co., London, on or before April 15th, 1897.

The coupon due April 1st, 1897, (unless previously collected,) will be cashed at time of deposit, and at the same time depositors will be paid $10 in cash on each $1,000 bond, being the difference between interest at the rate of 6% and the rate of 4% for the period from April 1st, 1897, to the present date of maturity of the bond on October 1st, 1897.

Such bonds as may not be extended by the holders or be presented for that purpose by Messrs. Drexel & Co. will be paid at maturity.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY CO.,
By W. A. CHURCH, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, New York, and London,
March 4th, 1897.

Referring to the above notice of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, we are now ready to receive at either of our offices any of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Improvement Bonds for extension, and to make the cash payment above indicated.

We are also prepared to buy at par and interest at the rate of 6% per annum to October 1st, 1897, less discount at the rate of 3% per annum, any of the bonds the holders of which may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
NEW YORK, March 1, 1897.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Thursday, April 1st, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices, (not exceeding 105 and interest,) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1897. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1897, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Congress and Crete will get close attention in Wall Street this week. Developments in either may have quick stock-market effects.

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In so far as any European war may figure, the ultimate result for this country could not fail, businesswise, to be profitable. But at the start there would be such commercial and financial disturbance abroad that the United States would find itself confronted by troublesome money market conditions that would for a time exert depressing influences on all security market values. It is estimated that, if after all the temporizing game that has been played so long in the East, war should suddenly come, the money rate at London over night would more than double.

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The price of wheat and the firmness of British consols have been testifying that in influential circles abroad war has not seemed probable. Yet just at this time the international foreign situation is acutely critical, and only reckless guessers can affect to forecast events.

***

In our Congress to-day developments in the treatment of the new tariff schedules by the lower house are expected. Mr. Dingley—sponsor for the bill—is to make a speech, in the course of which it is predicted he will address himself to the criticism that his proposed law plays into the hands of trusts. If he talks as the prophets promise, his speech will be interesting, especially to speculators in Sugar Trust stock.

***

If, as the week proceeds, there should happen to develop inspiriting surprises—as the Lake Shore refunding coup was a surprise—the market is likely to become promptly active and buoyant. Lacking some such encouraging feature, there is apt to be a continuance of the dullness that has left quotations so wholly in the hands of the petty professionals of the Stock Exchange.

***

Universally, however, public sentiment agrees that we are close approaching good times, which will have reflection in vastly improved security market values.

***

Net changes of one point or more in stocks last week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chicago Gas	1¼	Ill. Central	2¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	Manhattan	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	2⅝
D., L. & W.	2½	Norf. & W. pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	N. J. Central	3¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	P. & R., all in. pd.	2⅝
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	P. & R. 1st pf., W. I.	4¾
Brooklyn U. Gas	1¾	Stand. R. & T.	2⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
L. E. & W. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2¾
Louis. & Nash.	1	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Mo. Pacific	2⅜	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2
National Lead	1½		

Net changes of bonds of one point or more last week were as follows:

Bonds Advanced.

A. J. Co. & W. 1st	2	Or. Imp. 1st t. r.	1¾
C., R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s	1¼	O., S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.	1½
C., H. V. & T. 5s	1¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1	P., D. & E. 1st, Ev.	1½
Keo. & Des M. 1st	2	Div.	1½
L. V. term. 1st	1¼	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1½
Mob. & Ohio gen.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st t. r.	3¼
N. Y. C. deb. 5s	1¼	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Norf. & So. 1st	1	So. Pac. Cal. con. 6s	1⅝
Nor. & West. con.	2¼	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Ohio Southern 1st	1⅝	U. P. ext. s. f. 8s	1
O. & St. L. 1st	2⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn W. & W. 5s	2	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
C. of N. J. gen.	1½	Reading 1st pf inc.	2¾
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1½	Reading 2d pf. inc.	2½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	8
Iowa Cent. 1st	2¾	T., P. & W. 1st	2½
Kan. & Tex. 2d	1	Wabash 2d	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st	2

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last. March 21, '96.
American Cotton Oil pf.	57	57	57	63½
American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	12½	12¾	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	34⅞	32	33¾	..
American Sugar Ref.	117	111⅝	114	116¼
American Sugar Ref. pf.	105¾	103½	104	100
American Tobacco	79	75¾	76⅝	83¾
American Tobacco pf.	106¾	106½	106½	102¼
Ann Arbor pf.	28	28	28	..
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	..
Atchison, T. & S. F. pf.	23½	22⅝	22⅝	25
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16	16	17¾
Bay State Gas	10	9½	10	23
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	21	21	21½
Brooklyn Union Gas	96⅝	97¾	97¾	..
Canada Southern	51⅞	49	49¼	49¼
Central Pacific	8⅞	8½	8½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	17⅝	17⅝	15⅜
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78¾	77	77¼	74¼
Chicago Gas	80½	77½	79⅝	66¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	78½	77⅝	77⅝	77
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	138¼	137¼	138	129½
Chicago & Northwestern	110¾	108½	108⅝	103½
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	69¼	68	68⅝	70¼
Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	33⅝	30¼	31½	36
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	20½	20½	26⅝
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	4½	4¼	4¼	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4¼	3½	3½	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	159½	157½	158⅝	150
Delaware & Hudson	106¾	107½	108⅜	127
Del., Lack. & West.	157½	155½	157	160⅜
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	41⅜	40¼	40¼	46⅜
Des Moines & Ft. D.	8½	8	8	7½
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	106	106	106	98
Erie	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	15
Erie 1st pf.	34½	33	34	39
Erie 2d pf.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	24
Flint & Pere Marquette	11½	10	11	..
General Electric	55¾	54	54⅜	80¼
Illinois Central	96¾	94	95⅜	94⅜
Illinois Steel Co.	35	33½	34½	65
Iowa Central	7	6½	6½	8
Iowa Central pf.	25¾	24½	24½	35½
Laclede Gas	24½	23¼	24½	28
L. E. & Western	17½	17½	17½	19
L. E. & Western pf.	67	67	67	72
Lake Shore	170¾	169	169	146
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	48¾	48¾	50½
Manhattan Con.	87¼	85¼	85⅝	104¼
Metropolitan Traction	107	106½	106½	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Michigan Central	100	99	99	..
Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	19	19¼	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	78½	77¾	77¾	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	48¾	47	48	51
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13	13	11½
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	32¾	30⅞	31½	26¾
Missouri Pacific	20¾	15	18⅝	23¼
National Lead Co.	25⅞	23½	23¾	26¾
National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91¼	91¼	86½
National Linseed Oil	13	13	13	16¼
National Starch 1st pf.	55	55	55	..
New Jersey Central	95¼	90	90¾	106
New York Central	100¾	99	100¾	96¾
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	13⅜	14	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	70	75	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34⅞	31¾	31¾	31
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	24¾
Norfolk & West. pf.	28	27½	27¾	..
North American	½	4⅜	4⅜	5⅛
Northern Pacific	14	12⅝	12⅞	..
Northern Pacific pf.	38	36¼	36⅜	..
Ontario & Western	15⅛	14½	14⅝	14¼
Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	43	42	42	..
Ore. S. L., w. i.	12½	11¼	12½	..
Pacific Mail	27⅞	26½	27¼	26¾
Peo., Decatur & Ev.	1	¾	1	..
Phil. & Reading	25⅜	23	23½	..
P. & Rdg. 1st pf., w. i.	51	48½	48½	..
P. & Rdg. 2d pf., w. i.	31	30½	30½	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13½	13½	13½	..
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	162	161	161½	..
St. L. & S. F.	5	4¾	5	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	40	39½	39⅝	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14¾	14½	14½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	43⅞
St. Louis S. W. pf.	10⅝	10½	10½	11½
St. Paul & Omaha	64⅞	60⅝	61¼	39¾
Silver Bullion certs.	62¼	62¼	62¼	68⅜
Southern Pacific	14¾	14¾	14⅝	19
Southern Railway	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	9½
Southern Railway pf.	29⅜	28	28⅜	20¼
Standard R. & T.	9¾	6¼	7⅜	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¾	27	27¼	26¼
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	8
Third Avenue	161	161	161	..
Union Pacific	7¼	6⅝	6¾	6½
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	2	1¾	2	4
United States Express	39	38	39	..
United States Leather	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	9¼
United States Leather pf.	60⅜	57⅞	58½	61¼
United States Rubber	17½	13¾	15	26½
United States Rubber pf.	67½	62	62¾	84
Wabash	6½	5⅝	6	6⅝
Wabash pf.	16	13⅝	14⅛	17¼
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	83⅜	83½	88¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1⅝	1	1¼	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	4⅝	4	4	34½
Wisconsin Central	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	3½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1½@2 per cent., with the average of loans about 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England gained £282,491 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 54.85, became 55.03 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,950,000f. gold and 50,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange steady. Posted rates $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par to 10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buyers, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 21.—The rate of discount during the past week for both three months' and thirty-day bills was 1¼ per cent. Gold continued to flow in from Cape Colony, and Australia silver was firmer Saturday on a small demand. The continued stagnation at the Stock Exchange is almost unprecedented. Consols showed a decline of ¼ on the week. A fair investment business was done in the better class of American railroad stocks and bonds. Otherwise American securities were neglected. Illinois Central advanced 2¼, Norfolk and Western and Central Pacific each declined 2¼, Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific and Northern Pacific each 1¼, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific debentures and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern each 1, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé common and preferred, Denver and Rio Grande common and preferred, and Louisville and Nashville each ½, and New York, Lake Erie and Western ¼.

TICKER WAR POSSIBILITIES.

It is fashionable in some Wall Street quarters to assume that the Governors of the Stock Exchange are not prepared to go straight forward in the practice of the policy they have declared in announcing the cancellation of their contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

This doubt is not based on any sign that anywhere appears among the Governors of any hesitancy or deceit. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange is composed of men whose individual reputations for courage and honesty are beyond any question. They have not the record of voting, just as a preliminary to backing down.

Yet it is undoubtedly true that there may develop on the floors of the Stock Exchange an aggressive movement against the new policy of suppressing the tickers.

It is estimated that the present Stock Exchange contract contributes $1,500,000 of annual revenues to the Western Union Company. Those are big figures, and Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage, of course, will fight.

Any compromise on lines acceptable to the Governors of the Stock Exchange would still leave the Western Union a heavy loser. The fight ahead is likely to be in some ways aggressive.

The Western Union fight lost might involve an immediate change in that company's dividend rate. People close to Mr. Sage say it would.

RUSHING WILL NOT HELP.

Mr. Russell Sage still thinks professional Wall Street is too much in a hurry to declare that everything bad is out of the way and everybody already prosperous.

"The country needs recuperation," so Mr. Sage puts it, "and prudence and patience must be practiced. The business public has been hurt. New confidence will come, and new prosperity will come—but they are not here yet; and what's the use of our trying to swindle ourselves into the idea that they are?"

CHICAGO IN WALL STREET.

Chicago, a week or more ago, began to show an inclination to take an interest in the New York stock market. One crowd of Chicago operators went into Omaha six or ten points below the high price it reached last Thursday. This Chicago interest succeeded to stocks that had been carried by New York traders who became convinced that Omaha looked "toppy" around 55 and 56, and they sold out while the market went on upward ten points more. There are doubts in Wall Street as to whether this Chicago interest has yet liquidated. The pool had big profits in a statement shown in Wall Street the middle of last week, but at that time the managers of the pool were confident of a ten point further rise, and it is intimated that the holdings of the pool were considerably extended above 68.

Another Chicago pool took hold of Nickel Plate a week ago, and was making easy headway when the reaction set in.

What seems to be incomprehensible is that Chicago has been sending bear dispatches on Chicago and Northwest stock. One Stock Exchange interest was dissuaded from going into Northwest a week ago by advices from Chicago of blue talk about the business outlook along the Northwest system. People who know most about Northwest say there is no basis whatever for such blue talk.

NEW SECURITIES TO BE LISTED.

With the building of the gap between Mena and Horatio the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad has reached Shreveport, La., and, consequently, New Orleans and Galveston. Northward it is stretching by way of Pattonsburg to Omaha, Des Moines, and Quincy. To the South strides are making to connect Shreveport with Port Arthur, on the Gulf of Mexico, and to make Sabine Pass a deep-water harbor.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf may be a factor in the problem in Southern and Southeastern systems, giving the trunk lines interested in New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia traffic so much concern nowadays. Galveston is in a whirl of activity with elevator building and gorged termini; plans for Gulf-European commerce are assuming gigantic proportions; the West, the East, and the great lakes are coming in tripod junction to Kansas City, and the new line has quadrupled speculation in land from Kansas City to the Sabine Pass, the Red River and Mississippi delta, and the Texas short and long leaf yellow pine forests.

The destiny of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf appears to be that of a corn and timber road, but its possibilities will be determined only by the result of the Pattonsburg connections. The road has been well financed, and its securities—$17,000,000 in bonds and $15,000,000 in stock—are listed at Philadelphia. Within a few days application will be made for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange.

An idea of the impetus given to the operation of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf by its completion to Shreveport is had in this statement of its gross receipts:

	1897.	1896.	
March, 2d week	$32,797	$11,923	*$20,874
From Jan. 1	264,093	122,163	*141,930

*Increase.

A report just received from Kansas City says of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf:

"The road is now receiving about forty new cars a day, and will soon be equipped to handle all the business offered. There is every indication that the earnings will more than equal the most sanguine expectations of those interested. Work upon the channel at Port Arthur has been begun, and will be pushed to completion rapidly. All property in that vicinity is feeling the impetus of the prosperity which the building of this road assures."

BIG TAX DEMANDS.

Over 100 companies incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania have been called upon to show why they should not pay larger taxes into the State Treasury. Decisions in some important cases are soon expected.

A reform wave seems to have struck Harrisburg. State officers are being investigated. Among those singled out as subjects of legislative inquiry are the Auditor General and State Treasurer. These officers are identified with the State tax levies and collections.

Some of the defendant corporations have Wall Street relationships. In one suit the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company (the Jersey Central property) was last year arraigned are called upon to submit to greatly increased taxation. One claim—for 1895—demanded the payment of over $150,000 in addition to what the company had already tendered or paid.

No information concerning this big demand has hitherto reached Wall Street, though the action was begun by the Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre's attorney is M. E. Olmsted of Harrisburg.

IMPROVEMENTS UNPRECEDENTED.

The Boston News Bureau, reviewing the status of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Company, apropos of the fact that President Clark is about closing his tenth year as the executive head of that corporation, says:

President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this month completes ten years' service with that corporation, and at the last meeting of the board he presented a statement of the expenditures on capital account made under his administration.

This showed in round figures an expenditure of $60,000,000 for the reconstruction, improvement, and extension of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, including its investment in the New England Railroad Company, but excluding the Old Colony and Boston and Providence Railroad systems except for advances made in connection with Boston terminals. There are many striking features in this exhibit, and it will surprise most people to learn that the largest investment the railroad has made under President Clark is not in the four tracking between New York and New Haven, but in the securities of the New England Railroad Company and its leased lines. It was this investment and nothing else which caused the floating debt recently provided for by the sale of the $5,000,000 New England Railroad bonds guaranteed by the New Haven Road, and the issue of $3,000,000 New Haven 4 per cent. fifty-year notes.

The popular impression is that the capital of the New Haven Road has been raised from $15,000,000 to above $45,000,000, largely by the four-track improvements, and it will surprise most people to learn that, aside from the real estate purchased, a large part of which is still under rental to other parties, the four-tracking of the New York division has cost less than $10,000,000. A surprising fact also is that it has been done with so little interruption to travel and so few accidents.

President Clark took the New Haven Road eight years after President Bishop had turned it over to President Watrous, and had sold out his stock at less than present prices, declaring that the New Haven had reached its zenith and he did not care to be connected with a declining property. President Clark found a property most cordially hated by the traveling and shipping public, with a business offering that could not possibly be moved many years longer upon a double track. In fact, while it was said that the New Haven Road was without debt, it owed many millions of improvements to the people of New England, which improvements President Clark has had to provide and raise the money therefor, and no one will ever say that C. P. Clark shirked his responsibilities, neglected the details of supervision, or say that he was in any way otherwise than conscientious and broad-minded in all these expenditures.

The public of New England owes to C. P. Clark a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. The stockholders also of the New Haven Road will be grateful that these expenditures are drawing to a close. From a two-track toll-gate road, popularly regarded as barring entrance of any other railroad into New York, their property has expanded to embrace the whole of Southern New England and practically control the Sound traffic and all rail traffic between New England and New York. In a few months the New Haven Road will be able to transport passengers and freight between New York and Boston upon the lowest grade line in New England, the maximum rise being only thirty feet to the mile, and in the elimination of grade crossings and general improvements in the public interest few roads can now compare with the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

WALL STREET TALK.

Missouri Pacific is one of the heavy losers by the Southwestern floods.

***

Lead Trust insiders are openly happy over the new Tariff bill's provisions, in so far as it imposes new penalties on people who have homes that need painting.

***

The Sugar Trust this Spring is not to be looked after at Washington by its old representatives.

***

The Manhattan Elevated is to extend its third track on Third Avenue.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62⅝@63.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62½ per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 48¼@49½.

Bar silver in London, 28 11-16d per ounce. The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,039,312, and the exports for the same period $1,050,056. The net exports, therefore, have been $10,744. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $3,906,142, against net exports in 1895, $17,671,365; in 1894, $6,684,196, and in 1893, $29,298,134.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $4,694,575. The banks now hold $48,168,975 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $457,500; an increase in specie of $260,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $6,046,000, a decrease in deposits of $4,365,300, and a decrease in circulation of $258,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mch. 20, '97.	Mch. 13, '97.	Mch. 21, '96.
Loans	$506,470,000	$505,912,529	$467,526,300
Specie	85,534,200	85,274,100	58,515,300
Legal tenders	106,216,900	112,262,900	82,541,900
Net deposits	574,324,500	578,693,800	485,038,100
Circulation	16,489,700	12,611,300	14,198,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above legal requirements:

	Mch. 20, '97.	Mch. 13, '97.	Mch. 21, '96.
Specie	$85,534,200	$85,274,100	$58,515,300
Legal tenders	106,216,900	112,262,900	82,541,900
Total reserve	$191,751,100	$197,537,000	$141,057,200
Reserve required against deposits	143,582,125	144,673,450	122,014,525
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$48,168,975	$52,863,550	$19,042,672

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$48,168,975	1892	$16,199,700
1896	19,042,672	1891	9,055,375
1895	14,146,500	1890	3,416,425
1894	79,077,650	1889	6,698,925
1893	6,039,125	1888	9,413,225

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 18, 1897	£39,680,545	.....
March 19, 1896	49,114,944	.....

Bank of France.

March 18, 1897	76,874,553	£49,067,612
March 19, 1896	78,188,545	49,923,803

Bank of Germany.

March 18, 1897	30,890,167	15,445,083
March 19, 1896	31,546,290	15,534,710

Austria-Hungary.

March 18, 1897	30,931,000	12,617,000
March 19, 1896	25,726,000	12,724,000

Spain.

March 18, 1897	8,528,000	10,750,000
March 19, 1896	8,004,000	10,330,000

Netherlands.

March 18, 1897	2,632,000	6,943,000
March 19, 1896	2,623,000	6,913,000

Belgium.

March 18, 1897	2,798,667	1,399,333
March 19, 1896	2,587,333	1,293,667

Total for the week	£192,134,932	£96,242,028
Total preceding week	191,192,707	96,006,254
Corresponding week last year	197,788,112	96,719,180

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,654,886
Corresponding week 1896	9,543,862
Since Jan. 1, 1897	104,409,612
Corresponding period 1896	110,180,128

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,015,834
Corresponding week 1896	8,545,226
Since Jan. 1, 1897	77,055,914
Corresponding period 1896	78,008,545

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$168,370
Corresponding week 1896	222,026
Since Jan. 1, 1897	1,404,147
Corresponding period 1896	17,874,037

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,124,718
Corresponding week 1896	1,359,424
Since Jan. 1, 1897	10,868,369
Corresponding period 1896	24,285,279

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges, week ending March 20	$556,855,124		
Balances, week ending March 20	32,058,638		
Exchanges, week ending March 13	495,464,430		
Balances, week ending March 13	28,034,866		
Exchanges, week ending March 6	577,757,893		
Balances, week ending March 6	36,275,651		
Exchanges, week ending Feb. 27	446,462,423		
Balances, week ending Feb. 27	27,892,410		
Exchanges, week ending Feb. 20	535,125,433		
Balances, week ending Feb. 20	34,741,253		
*Exchanges, week ending Feb. 13	460,825,006		
*Balances, week ending Feb. 13	29,253,444		

*Five Days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The quarterly report of the Fourteenth Street Bank will be found in another column.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Second Avenue Railroad Company,
NEW YORK, March 18th, 1897.

The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 96th St. and Second Av.

Polls open 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noon, unless the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered, when the polls may be closed by the inspectors.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Annual Meeting Notice.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co.
45 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 27, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in Parsons, Kan., on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

Stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of March 6th until the morning of April 10th next.

H. C. ROUSE, President.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.

**Office of the Lawyers' Title Insur

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 1,438 Lexington Avenue, west side, 50.9½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 16.7 by 75, four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,076.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 40.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $19,334.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores, on street in rear; also, 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick brewery and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story brick rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings, on 243, 245, and 253 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249.4½ feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $526,016.

New Buildings for Brooklyn.

Building Commissioner Bush of Brooklyn reports the following permits issued for new buildings and alterations for the week ended March 20: Forty-two new brick buildings, value $270,400; thirty-six new frame buildings, value $52,480; total value $322,880; sixty-six alterations, value $30,264; grand total value, $353,144.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL,.....$2,500,000.
SURPLUS,.....$2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

45 WEST 84TH ST., FOR SALE.
Elegant four-story and extension, cabinet-trim dwelling, 18x56x102; 3-story extension, 12x14, with rear stairway. Decorated and in perfect order throughout; street asphalted. Apply on premises or to O. G. BENNET, 150 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor, Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

CAPE COD.—The Wychmere Cottages, Harwich, Mass.; well furnished; fine bathing; circular, J., 71 East 87th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Bowling Green Offices
5 to 11 Broadway, through to Greenwich St.
THE IDEAL BUILDING AND IDEAL LOCATION FOR
Corporations, Lawyers, Railroad and Steamship Companies, Large Firms.
VERY LOW RENTS.

TO LEASE.
The Entire Building
36 EAST 14th STREET,
Union Square, S. W.

DEMPSEY & CARROLL
WILL MOVE FROM ABOVE STORE TO 26 WEST 23D ST. ABOUT MAY 1ST, AND HAVE REDUCED PRICE ON STOCK GOODS UNTIL REMOVAL 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

ROOMS AND LOFTS | WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. VERY LIGHT in the WILSON BUILDING,
73-75-77 & 79 FULTON ST., Cor. GOLD.
Elevator, steam heat, automatic fire protection. RENT MODERATE. Private watchman. Inquire WATSON, Supt., basement, on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORE TO LET IN The WILSON BUILDING.
N. E. COR. FULTON & GOLD STS. (78 Fulton Street.)
About 18-60 feet; steam heat; automatic fire protection; private watchman; rent moderate; Watson, Supt., basement. Fulton, cor. Gold, or John H. Morris, Executor, 120 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1897,
At 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The 3 3-story, high-stoop, brownstone-front dwellings and lots,
Nos. 263, 267, and 269 WEST 131ST STREET.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

BICYCLES.

$5 $10 $25
Good second-hand machines, our own make—only a few.
$10 to $15 for a pneumatic-tired Pierce. $25 for an excellent wheel.
Others for $5.
Better buy a reputable second-hand machine than the flimsy, flashy new ones not half so good.
THE GEO. N. PIERCE CO., Mfrs.,
105 Chambers Street.
UPTOWN STORE—
1434 Broadway, cor. 40th St.
BROOKLYN, 1080-82 Bedford Ave.
ORANGE, N. J. 251 Main St.
Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Spalding Bicycle
HIGHEST QUALITY PRICE $100
The Spalding
SPECIAL QUALITY PRICE $75
The Spalding
Like new
Second Hand } 1895 Refinished } 1896 Price $40 $50
A. G. Spalding & Bros. 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

New **JOHNSON CYCLES**, $24.50
New Tandems, $39; Celebrated Earls, $29.50; original Dauntless, '97 mod., $35; Stearns, $35; Hartford, $35; Wolff-Amer., $35; Tourist, $30; L. A. W., $35; 3,000 others, such as Elmores, Liberty, Syracuse, Royal, Eclipse, &c., at prices unheard of. Inspection invited.
WILLIS' Park Row Bi. Co., 23 Park Row, opp. Post Office.

THEY NEVER DISAPPOINT. The Indra CYCLES WILSON BROS COMPANY Chambers St. 119 N.Y. CITY.
SECOND-HAND BICYCLES.—BARGAINS FROM $30.00 up; cash or installments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.
CALIFORNIA.
Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)
MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS
of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.
For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

GAZE'S TOURS GOING to TRAVEL? New Tours (1897) to Europe.
Entirely NEW routes. ALL expenses included. HIGH-CLASS parties leave April, May, June; also Summer vacation tours. All routes. Programmes post-free. Correspondence invited. **Steamships.** Travel tickets everywhere. **Railroads.** Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 B'way, N. Y.

SPRING RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.
"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus Instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM, 8th St., 3d Av., Monday, March 22, 3 P. M.,
A. C. Dixon speaks on
"The Constraining Love of Christ."
H. Burke sings, assisted by large chorus and Park sisters. Seats free. Doors open 2:30. Also in 18th Street Church, near 8th Av. A. C. Dixon, 8 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl, in an American family; best of city references; present employer can be seen. Call, 10 to 12, 46 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city references. E. M., 72 West 50th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Seamstress.—English; city reference. K. B., 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Best personal references. W. H., Box 373 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—COACHMAN or GARdener.—By young man and wife as cook and laundress and coach man or gardener; no children; first-class reference. 568 2d Av., top floor, front.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' city reference; city or country. 338 East 36th St., store.

COOK.—By Protestant girl as first-class family cook; understands soups, pastry, entrées; city or country; city personal reference. 420 West 37th St., store.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. E. D., Box 365 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business; best city reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; competent in French, English, and American cooking; dinner, luncheon parties specialty; good personal references. E. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By competent cook; all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.; no cards answered.

COOK.—A lady would like to provide good place for reliable Protestant Scotchwoman understanding good cooking; is also manager; in a small private family. 115 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25 to $30; good reference. M. C., 660 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman, in private family; personal reference. Call, two days, 133 East 50th St., basement bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference. 311 East 63d St., one flight up, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress, in a private family; city reference. 308 West 16th St.

COOK, &c.—By a girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in private family, or housework. 210 East 74th St., Smith's bell.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as good cook or laundress; willing to go short distance in country. 858 6th Av.; inquire store.

COOK.—Competent woman in all branches; coarse washing; personal reference. 312 West 44th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By English lady, experienced, as resident governess; English, French, music, singing, elementary German and Latin. Marcella, 248 West 24th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated German; age, 30; as maid and seamstress to lady, or take full charge of children; give German lessons; best reference; country preferred. 554 8d Av., near 37th St., bakery; no cards.

MAID.—By neat, trustworthy woman, to go to Europe with invalid lady or aged couple; used to traveling; good sailor. Reliable, Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By young girl; Protestant; to travel as maid to lady or grown children. Maid, care of Mrs. Watson, 100 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; fine family washing; flannels a specialty; sunny yard; references. Chamberlain, 333 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress in private family, or chambermaid and assist; city reference. 454 West 31st St. McGittigan.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go out by the day; first-class city reference. 325 East 70th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady is anxious to procure a situation for an infant's nurse; is a good plain sewer; thoroughly competent of taking entire charge of infant. 652 9th Av., top floor, ring Gaffney's bell. No cards.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By American lady; understands massage; personal doctor's reference. B., Box 34, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced nurse to bottle baby or infant; personal reference. 454 West 31st St. McGittigan.

NURSE.—By North German; not long in the country; as nurse; good seamstress. 180 West 59th St., fourth floor.

NURSE.—Experienced lady will care for child at her home. West, 320 East 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By waitress; can take butler's place; carves, serves wines, makes salads; city references. S., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thorough waitress in private family; takes butler's place, best personal city references; wages, $22; city or country. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family, to take charge of dining room and silver; city or country; references. 106 West 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; in a private family; has the best of city reference. Ring Dennehy's bell, 241 West 46th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; first-class city reference. 347 East 41st St., Berry's bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; references. Moderate Salary, 25 East 14th St.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—By respectable German girl in Christian family for up-stairs work or to children. 1,607 East End Av. Hering.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE FOR SUMMER.—By Englishman and wife; excellent city references as butler in private families. Field, care A. Cella, 755 Lexington Av.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—As bookkeeper; experienced in mercantile, manufacturing, corporation, and publication accounts; books opened and adapted to business; understand German; terms reasonable. Expert, 320 East 33d St.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—B" French couple; wife can take whole charge of kitchen; man good silver cleaner; best city reference. L., Couple, 141 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Swiss Protestant; willing and obliging; good references; last employer may be seen. Bergher, 153 East 31st St., care Mrs. Fink.

BUTLER.—By a single man speaking French and English; seven years' city references. F. D., 319 West 29th St.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly competent; references; together or separate; town or country. Butler, Box 158 Times.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; single; 26; willing and obliging; reference. J. F., 554 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; single man; strictly temperate; careful driver; city or country; useful and handy on gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Competent, Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, groom, and useful man on gentleman's country place; married; no family; sober and reliable; four years' references from last place; English Protestant. Coachman, Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A family desires a situation for their coachman; single man; moderate wages; city or country. Coachman, 310 West 42d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Swede; age, 35; single, thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; competent to take charge of first-class gentleman's place; highly recommended. Recommended, Box 203 Times Office.

Grooms.

GROOM or COACHMAN.—As groom or country coachman, by young man; single, 25 years old; thoroughly understands horses; seven years' experience in old country; sober and honest. T. M., Box 270 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or HOUSEMAN.—By young man; 26; assist waiting, gentlemen's clothes, &c.; 4 years' personal city references. George, 307 5th Av.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-rate man in both capacities; good references; English. Valet, 821 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—By young man; good, rapid penman; A1 references; salary no object. W. Meyer, 26 East 104th St.

DRIVER, &c.—By a middle-aged American; sober, and honest; as driver, care of office or floor in livery stable, or on stock farm; a good plain writer and arithmetician; reference. William S. Shears, 19 Deacon Av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

PLASTERER.—Wishes work from property owner; handy with tools; can do general repairs; twenty-four years' experience; would take place on estate; wages moderate; best city reference. 306 West 18th St., basement.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a line to travel the two Carolinas and Georgia; salary or commission; expenses paid; no preference. M. C. Morris, 34 Pitt St., Charleston, S. C.

SINGLE MAN, NEAT APPEARANCE, understands gardening, cows, horses, chickens, farm work; city, country; salary no object, but good home. R., 36 Avenue A.

WANTED—A situation to travel as companion or valet to a gentleman going abroad; can speak English, French, German, Greek, and other languages; has the best city references. B. P. A., 2 East 65th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTICS. ST. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—A competent French maid and seamstress; must dress hair and be willing to go to Europe. Apply 57 East 56th St. on Monday.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—An experienced gentleman to represent a prominent daily newspaper as advertising canvasser. R. E. P., Box 131 Times.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Spree", via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Spree";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul", via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic", via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne", via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania", via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 8 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, per steamship from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for Pernambuco and North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden;) at 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at 8 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 9 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, via St. Thomas, also Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Asti, via Pernambuco and Victoria, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Asti";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Horatio, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Altai, (letters must be directed "per Altai.")

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, per steamship Pretoria, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Pretoria";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Athos, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tahitic Third, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 14 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 19, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily. (Sundays excepted.) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Umbria, Apl 3, 6:30 AM Campania, April 24, noon
Lucania, April 10, 11 AM Umbria, May 1, 3 PM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Mar. 24,	Noon	Teutonic, Apr. 21,	Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31,	Noon	Britannic April 28,	Noon
Majestic, April 7,	Noon	Majestic, May 5,	Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14,	Noon	Germanic, May 12,	Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM..Saturday, March 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM....Saturday, April 3, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 297 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 27, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller.....Sat., April 17, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7AM | Columbia, May 13, 7AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10AM | Normannia, June 3, 10AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 27, 1 PM | Pennsylvan'a, Ap 10, 11AM
First cab., $80 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14
NEW YORK..March 31 | ST. LOUIS....April 21
PARIS .....April 7 | PARIS .....April 28
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon | Noordland, April 7, noon
Southwark, Mar. 31, 4PM | Friesland, April 14, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., April 3, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MISSISSIPPI.....March 27
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Monday, March 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 24
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, March 27
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, March 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleeper leaves 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz

MR. STRAUS ON THE TREATY

The Former Minister to Turkey, on His Return from Europe, Discusses Foreign Questions.

PEACE COULD BE DICTATED.

Anglo-American Alliance Warmly Desired in England—Europe Might Follow Suit—Crete Will Not Provoke War—Spanish Sentiment as to Cuba—Emilio Castelar.

Oscar S. Straus returned Saturday from three months of travel in Europe. He came home on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., having taken ship at Gibraltar after completing his short tour abroad by a visit to Spain.

Although absent for so short a time, Mr. Straus said that he had exceptional opportunity for ascertaining the trend and power of public opinion in Europe. He reports a general and remarkable prosperity in England and in France. There is a strong sentiment in Great Britain in favor of arbitration, and as strong a belief that the pending treaty will be ratified. Public opinion in both countries, he says, is in favor of Cretan autonomy, and the people are confident of having a peaceful issue from the crisis in the Levant. In Spain he found the people patient and not unfriendly toward the United States. They are willing to give Cuba home rule, but hesitate at taking a step that they fear may dim their national honor or impair their prestige.

"I have been absent just three months," said Mr. Straus yesterday. "During that time I visited England, France, and Spain. An American traveling in England and France at the present time will be forcibly struck with the fact that those countries are very prosperous in their commerce and their manufactures. It is apparent everywhere, at every turn, that times are good. Both countries seem to be going through an era of thrift and expansion.

England Wants Our Friendship.

"I came in contact with a number of prominent men in England, and I found that the general sentiment of the people is most cordial toward the United States. I think that we must give to Mr. Bayard great credit for enabling England to understand us better. There seems to be a general feeling that the arbitration treaty will enable the two Anglo-Saxon nations to dictate the peace and insure the happiness of the world.

"I was asked frequently if I thought the treaty would be confirmed. My invariable answer was that I had not the least doubt that it would be confirmed substantially as negotiated, as the better sentiment of the people in this country, I said, was almost unanimous in urging its acceptance. Under these circumstances, it invariably happens that the Government has registered the wish of the people.

"I was present at the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, where were gathered together a number of representative men, both American residents and public men of France. I spoke at the banquet, and, in the course of my remarks, I stated that I was sure that I expressed the hope of the people of my country that the pending treaty between the United States and England would be availed of by all the enlightened nations of Europe; and that I was sure no nation would be more cordially welcomed than our ancient ally, France. The French papers reflected this sentiment with the most hearty approval.

What Europe Thinks of Crete.

"You ask whether I found much disturbance in the public mind in Europe regarding the Cretan question. I did not. The public men whom I met seemed to feel very sure that no serious trouble could arise from the attitude of Greece, so long as the great powers of Europe were practically agreed upon their course of policy. There seems to be a very friendly feeling toward Crete and Greece, but the six powers will not permit the situation in the Southeast to involve Europe in a great war. As far as I could learn, there is a general desire to grant Crete complete autonomy, with the semi-suzerainty of Turkey. This semi-suzerainty could easily be put aside, just as Bulgaria put it aside, in a few years. It would probably fall away gradually.

"It can be stated with certainty, I think, that peace will be maintained as long as the six great powers agree substantially as to the policy they must adopt in the East. War is not likely to come unlooked for, by accident, though the smaller powers may snarl at one another as much as they like.

"There seems to be a general impression, however, that Russia is playing a double rôle. But even this fact does not seem to disconcert the diplomats I met; for they well understand that there can be no war in Europe if the powers desire none.

Spain Not Unfriendly to Us.

"In traveling through Spain," continued Mr. Straus, "I did not see any evidence of enmity toward America or Americans. I surely see no reason why American visitors should avoid Spain at this time. I did not visit Barcelona, Valencia, or Santander, nor, in fact, any part of the Spanish seacoast proper, where, it is said, the feeling against America is strong; but I was in Madrid, the capital, and in Sevilla, one of the most Spanish of Spanish cities, and I saw no demonstration of the sentiment that is said to be hostile to us. In Madrid and in Sevilla I saw large numbers of troops marching in the streets and taking part in the carnival. At the latter place they charged 5 pesetas for a position in the parade, and the money was to be used to carry on the war in Cuba.

"In talking with some of the statesmen in Madrid I found prevailing a sentiment to let Cuba have home rule, and I was told that there has begun among the lower class of people a desire not to interfere in the Cuban matter at all. It has become partly a question of honor with Spain. She fears that she may take a step that will dim her national honor, or at least impair her prestige. It is this question that at present animates Spain.

"I was naturally asked about the attitude of America, and my answer was that the result of my own observation and judgment was that my country has no desire to appropriate Cuba. We feel that we have territory sufficient for years to come, and have no greed for any more. But our people, I told them, always sympathize with a country that is struggling to obtain its autonomy or freedom.

"I had a most delightful interview with Emilio Castelar, Spain's grand old man. I was astonished to find him so young in appearance, and so full of mental activity, though he is sixty-four years of age. He is a warm admirer of our country, and understands and appreciates our republican institutions. He has not ceased to be a republican since he retired from the Presidency of the Spanish Republic. In the course of our conversation, he said:

"'I have always been a Republican, and I am still a Republican; but I am not the kind of a Republican that the majority of people who call themselves Republicans here are. I am a Republican in the American sense—a conservative Republican—and not one of that class, who only know how to pull down and cannot build up. Unfortunately, these so-called Republicans of Spain are not yet ripe for such republican institutions as you have in America."

The Country Is Very Poor.

"Even to a casual observer," said Mr. Straus, "Spain seems very poor. And yet the people are industrious and thrifty. They are very sober. Even during the carnivals in Madrid and Sevilla I did not see a drunken man. Their sobriety astonished me, because I had heard that there was considerable drunkenness in Spain. The soil of that country is capable, also, of being made as fertile and as productive as that of France. It was once, as is well known, enormously productive under the cultivation of the Moors.

"What is the matter? you ask. I do not know; but there seems to be just one thing lacking. Some national trait is at fault, or something is just not exactly right. I think it is because there is no genuine understanding of personal freedom. That is wanting everywhere. The Government does not understand that there ought to be such a thing as individual liberty."

Mr. Straus brought back with him a picture of Castelar, which was given to him by the old Spanish statesman, and on the back of it Castelar has written in Spanish a tender and warm sentiment for America. He writes that he admires the liberty, the patriotism, and the greatness of America, and expresses the hope that this country will maintain peace with the whole world, and especially with Spain.

A YOUNG ACTOR ARRESTED.

Alfred Leggett Charged with Passing a Worthless Check.

Alfred Leggett, twenty-three years old, a member of the Julia Marlowe-Taber company, which finished an engagement at Wallack's Theatre on Saturday night, was arrested on the stage of the theatre just after the curtain fell on the last act at the matinée Saturday afternoon. Detective Charles Rink of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station arrested him on a warrant obtained by John Azzimonti, the theatrical shoemaker, at 52 Union Place. Mr. Azzimonti claims that Leggett gave him a worthless check for $108, in part payment of a bill on July 26 last.

Leggett was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and waived examination. He was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Police Magistrate Deuel. Mr. Azzimonti says the check purported to be signed by one C. V. Clye, and was drawn on the National Bank of Brooklyn.

Detective Rink claims that Leggett admitted to him that the name of Clye was a fictitious one.

POLICEMAN MAKES A MISTAKE

Thought He Saw a Man Disrobing a Woman in the Street.

The first sight that greeted the eyes of Policeman Repper as he turned the corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street Saturday night was a man apparently disrobing a woman at the corner of Forty-eighth Street and the avenue.

He started almost at a run toward the scene, expecting every minute to see a struggle and hear screams, but no such things happened. The policeman plainly saw the man take off the skirt without the slightest objection on the woman's part, and put it under his coat. When the policeman reached the corner, however, he learned that the "woman" was a clothing store "dummy."

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, the man who had been removing the garments gave his name as John Smith, twenty-five years old, of 430 West Fortieth Street. He was identified as one of the few sirvivors of the old "Hell's Kitchen Gang," and Police Magistrate Deuel committed him in default of $300 bail for trial.

WAS NOT A CIRCUS HORSE.

Meyer Tried to Make His Steed Stand on Its Head.

Frederick Meyer of 340 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, bought a meek-looking horse at the old Bull's Head Horse Market on Saturday afternoon. He asserted this to Police Magistrate Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, and admitted that the number of drinks that he took to celebrate his bargain affected his head slightly. Nothing else could account, he said, for the idea that occurred to him that the horse was a circus performer, and could stand on his head and do other tricks.

By some unknown route Meyer led his horse up to Sixty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, in front of H. O. Havemeyer's house. There Policeman Michaels of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station found him the centre of a curious crowd. He held a small stick in his hand, and with a theatrical air was standing before the horse.

"Stand on your hind legs!" he commanded. The horse with a look of resignation settled himself to take a nap, and the crowd laughed. "Just you wait!" Meyer exclaimed. "Now, stand on your head!" One eye opened lazily and closed again, as the only response of the horse to that order. Then the rude remarks of the crowd so angered Meyer that he endeavored to compel the horse to perform the feat. At this the policeman arrested him. The Magistrate discharged him with a warning.

A PATROLMAN'S BED ON FIRE.

Water Used Freely Exasperates a Sergeant Who Slept Below.

A fire of unknown origin started in the dormitory of the Tenth Precinct Police Station, Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Patrolman O'Keefe discovered it. He was lying asleep, he said, when he was awakened by a stifling odor, and saw that Patrolman Blythe's bed was smoking. O'Keefe yelled "Fire!" In an instant several other patrolmen awoke, and also yelled "Fire!"

By this time the flames were dancing merrily, and the value of Patrolman Blythe's bed was rapidly diminishing. The bed was deluged with water, and the fire finally extinguished.

Just then Sergt. Metcalfe, who sleeps directly underneath, came running up stairs.

"What are you fellows trying to do?" he cried. "Do you want to drown us out?"

"We were only putting out a fire in Blythe's bed," they replied.

"Well, go and look at my bed," growled Metcalfe.

Sergt. Metcalfe began a careful investigation, but no one could tell the origin of the fire. After the Sergeant had gone down stairs, one of the patrolmen winked at O'Keefe, and accused him of smoking on Blythe's bed. O'Keefe, however, denied it.

MR. BEHR MAKES AN ARREST.

Finds the Man He Believes Gave Him a Worthless Check.

A man went into F. W. Behr's second-hand carriage store, at Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, Thursday, and said he was about to start a seaside livery stable and wished to buy a couple of buggies. He chose one of the stock submitted to him at $25, and offered in payment a check signed C. C. Carter, on the Chemical National Bank, for $102. Behr was short of change and applied to his neighbor, H. N. Tiedermann of 238 West Forty-first Street. Tiedermann gave him $25 in money and his personal check for $77. The stranger took the check and said he would send later for the buggy. He has not done so yet.

Mr. Tiedermann's check was cashed within an hour at the West End Bank, but the check given by the stranger came back marked "No account."

Behr reported the matter to the Central Office Saturday, and Detectives McVea and Milburn were assigned to find the swindler. Before they had time to go out on the case Behr returned to Police Headquarters with a man he declared was his missing customer. He had met him on the Bowery and arrested him.

The man made no resistance, but denied he had ever seen Behr before, or that he had ever given a worthless check. He said he was Frederick A. Armstrong of 26 East Twenty-fourth Street, and was prepared to prove his honesty and good character. He repeated his statement in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, while a well-dressed woman, said to be his wife, sat on the spectators' bench and wept silently. William H. Mengles, who described himself as a banker, signed a bond in $500 for Armstrong's appearance when Magistrate Crane decided that in view of the positive identification of Behr and Tiedermann he would hold him for further examination to-day.

The detectives in court disclaimed all responsibility for the arrest, and last night, after Capt. O'Brien had looked into the case and had a talk with Armstrong, he said he was sure Mr. Behr had made a mistake.

Every year, Bronchitis, under the mistaken name of Consumption, sweeps thousands of people to a premature grave. DR. D., JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT nearly always cures this form of disease.—Adv.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

A New Engineers' Union Formed, Claiming to Represent 20,000 Men.

AN ASSEMBLY BILL OPPOSED.

Features They Object to in a Measure to Form a State Examining Board—Ignorant Men May Get Work—A Mass Meeting Friday Night.

A new engineers' union, called the Greater New York Central Association of Steam Engineers, was organized yesterday afternoon at 62 East Fourth Street, and those who were present claimed to represent 20,000 engineers in the Metropolitan District.

This association was organized as a result of the introduction of Assembly Bill No. 462, in the Assembly, which, the engineers believe, is against their interests, and which they propose to oppose. This bill is said to provide for a State Board of Examiners. The objectionable feature, say the engineers, is that when a man applies to the board to be examined as an engineer, he can, pending his examination, take a position as an engineer. If this bill should become a law, they say, the most incompetent and ignorant men could ask to be examined, and then proceed to work as engineers and endanger the lives of people.

There were present at the meeting delegates from Eccentric Engineers, No. 1, of New York; the Stationary Engineers' Union, the Marine Engineers' Union, and other engineers' organizations, comprising about twenty local unions. The delegates said that they had sent M. M. Mulhall as their representative to Albany to oppose the bill. Assemblyman Jeremiah O'Sullivan made a speech condemning the bill, and promised to do his utmost to defeat it in the Assembly.

The Chairman announced that a mass meeting to denounce the bill would be held in Cooper Union Friday evening. Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, he said, would preside, and among the speakers expected were C. C. Shayne, Edward Lauterbach, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, and Senator Coggeshall. If Senator Platt is in the city at the time he will be asked to speak, or to send a letter condemning the bill.

A letter was read from Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn strongly denouncing the bill, and promising to attend the mass meeting if possible. Letters were also read from Senators Coggeshall and Ford and Speaker O'Grady of the Assembly, saying that they would carefully consider the bill before it reached its final reading.

The engineers will meet again next Sunday in the rooms of the Marine Engineers' Association, at 283 Hudson Street.

FOR A TAX ON BEARDS.

A Lively Little Discussion in the Central Labor Union.

The Progressive Barbers' Union, that recently left the Central Labor Federation and joined the Central Labor Union, won a victory yesterday with the latter body by getting it to indorse its union label or sign.

Delegate J. J. Hartmann of the Barbers' Union brought in a sample. The words, "This is a union shop," surrounded a fierce-looking spread eagle, and when the sign was exhibited on the platform one of the delegates asked whether the eagle meant that any one who went into a shop with that sign would get his face scratched all over.

"Why do you ask such foolish questions?" replied Delegate Hartmann, in an outburst of indignation. "That is the genuine American bird of liberty."

Delegate McGill of the plasterers said the Central Labor Union ought to support the Barbers' Union. "In Indiana," he said, "the barbers are agitating for a bill to tax whiskers, and I think it a very proper thing, too. What does a man want of a beard? If he wants to make a guy of himself, let him pay for it. Every man ought to shave, to give the barbers a chance to make a living, anyhow."

"I wish such a bill were passed in New York," remarked another delegate. "The people here are running too much to whiskers, like the aristocrats of the effete European monarchies or the moujiks of Russia."

"Every delegate in the Central Labor Union who has whiskers ought to be taxed for the privilege of wearing them. Most men with beards look like billy-goats," continued Delegate McGill.

"That must be the reason why you shave yours," exclaimed Delegate Saum, who sports a luxuriant black beard.

The Barbers' Union card was finally indorsed.

Delegates John J. Pallas of the Actors' Protective Union, Wolders, and Johnson were appointed as a committee to advocate before the Board of Aldermen the proposed changes of motive power by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and insist that union labor be employed.

LONGSHOREMEN AND TARIFF.

Treasurer Bolton Hall Says They Want Plenty of Shipping.

Bolton Hall, the newly elected Treasurer of the American Longshoremen's Union, has written to President Edward McHugh and to the members of the union that he has accepted the position.

He recommends that longshoremen of all nationalities and colors be taken into the union, without discrimination. He advises them so to work as to help all other workmen to get better wages and employers to make better profits, and thus no trade will become overcrowded. He advises protection of labor, but does not mean a tariff, for a tariff, he says, will not get 'longshoremen out of their difficulties, because "the more shipping there is," he said, "the better it is for you. But when people have to pay duty on goods, the more duty there is the less the net product will be, and less goods will be brought in, and the less labor there will be for the 'longshoremen and the less there will be to be divided."

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STRIKE.

Walking Delegates May Confer with Bishop Potter.

The Board of Walking Delegates may this afternoon consider the invitation of the New York Council of Mediation and Conciliation, of which Bishop Potter is President, to have the general strike on the Columbia University new buildings submitted to arbitration. The strike was ordered by the board because the plumbers persisted in doing the thermostatic work on those and other buildings when that work had been awarded by the board to the steamfitters.

The plumbers, it was said, asked the Council of Mediation to use its good influence in the matter, and Bishop Potter was said to have consented to have a meeting for that purpose held this evening at his house. The steamfitters were invited to attend the meeting, but as they are represented in the Board of Walking Delegates that has taken up their fight, it is said that they will hardly attend without the sanction of the board.

PRISON LABOR COMPETITION.

The Plan to Avoid It of the Central Labor Union.

The idea of the Central Labor Union as to what work should be done in State prisons was presented in the report made to that body yesterday by Delegate Harris in behalf of a special committee to prepare a plan on prison labor that would prevent it from competing with outside labor.

The principal points in the plan, said Mr. Harris, were, first, that convicts should make their own clothing, raise their own food as far as possible, and make all needed repairs about the prisons; second, all surplus labor should be employed to provide necessaries for the State hospitals and insane asylums; third, all able-bodied convicts who had no trade should be employed in making roads. These and other minor details were submitted by the committee to the State Prison Commissioners last week.

Mr. Harris continued that Gov. Black, in his message, practically embodied the plan of the committee, and also recommended that the use of machinery should be dispensed with unless the requisite amount of work could not be obtained without machinery. The committee was now waiting for an answer from the Prison Commissioners.

The meeting adopted the committee's report.

The Rights of Sailors.

A mass meeting to advocate the rights of sailors will be held at Cooper Union Thursday evening under the auspices of the Central Labor Unions of New York and Brooklyn and of the Social Reform Club. Among those who are announced to make addresses are Henry George, Samuel Gompers, Charles Frederick Adams, Ernest H. Crosby, and James H. Williams. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford have also been invited to speak.

A New Scale of Wages.

The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Clarendon Hall, in East Thirteenth Street, and decided on a new scale of wages for this year. For skilled workmen the wages will be 35 cents an hour. The scale will be presented to the Iron League to be indorsed by that organization of iron manufacturers.

ODDITIES OF HUMAN KIND.

"Peter the Small," and Two Hindoo Girls, United Like the Siamese Twins.

When the American Line steamship St. Paul came into her dock yesterday, a tall, stout policeman stepped on board, and was walking along the deck, when a little fellow, who might have hailed from Lilliput land, stepped in front of him and gravely accorded to him the military salute. The little man was scarcely up to the officer's knee, and even a heavy fur overcoat did not make him as large as the officer's leg. The big man hesitated, and examined the little one. Then he stooped and picked up with one hand "Peter the Small," reputed to be the tiniest dwarf in the world.

Barnum & Bailey this year intend to devote less attention to a display of national types and customs and more to a display of human oddities. Therefore, George O. Starr made a trip to Europe and picked up the Russian dwarf, who has been on exhibition, and has attracted much attention in Russia, Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and the Arrissa twins, a Hindoo edition of the Siamese twins. He brought them over on the St. Paul.

Peter Adamson, whom Mr. Starr has nicknamed "Peter the Small," is barely eighteen inches in height and weighs only six and a half pounds. He can be held easily in one hand. He is over 17 years old and comes from a Russian peasant family. His parents and an older brother and younger sister are of normal height. Notwithstanding his size, he is well formed and stands straight and walks gracefully. He is devoted to athletics, and has a special doll's horizontal bar and other gymnastic paraphernalia, which are set up in his room and used regularly every morning after his cold-water bath. He speaks only Russian and German.

Mr. Starr says there has been only one dwarf that approached this one's diminutive stature—Lucy Zarate, the Mexican, who was about three inches taller and several pounds heavier. He says "Peter the Small" hid one day in his tall hat, and was not seriously cramped in his quarters, and that the little girls on shipboard found in him a living doll, which they picked up and fondled to his and their infinite amusement.

The Arrissa twins, Rodica and Doodica, are full caste Hindus. They are joined just below the breasts on one side by a ligament of cartilage and muscle about 5 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. Their age is uncertain. Mr. Starr says they must be full grown, as he has known of them positively for six or seven years, and had heard of them many years before. They stand about 5 feet in height, and are very pretty and graceful.

The two girls speak Hindustani, Russian, German, some of the Norwegian dialects, English, and some little French. They have a governess with them, and are constantly studying. Their methods of thought are similar, and very often one will start a sentence and the other will finish it, but sometimes one will reply to a question in one language and the other in another tongue.

The heart of Doodica is on the left side, but the heart of Rodica is on the right. One may have some affection, like a cold, and the other will not be affected except by sympathy but any affection of the stomach is felt equally by both. They were equally seasick on the trip over, and it has been found that medicine or stimulants taken by one acts very quickly on the other. Their bond will allow them to turn from one side to the other to a certain extent, but under the best conditions they must walk sideways.

Mr. Starr will produce a Missouri giantess and some other oddities before the circus opens April 1. The congress of nations will occupy a secondary place.

GEO. SHERIDAN, JR., ARRESTED

Forgery of the Name of T. H. Harper of New Brighton Charged.

George Sheridan, Jr., a well-known resident of New Brighton and a former clerk in the Board of Education of Castleton School No. 3 of New Brighton, was arrested late Saturday night on the charge of forgery. He was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing before Justice Acker next Thursday.

Sheridan is charged with having forged the name of Thomas H. Harper, the President of the Board of Education, to a legal notice for the sale of school bonds which he sent to certain New York newspapers, and which was inserted in the papers from Nov. 20 till Dec. 10. Sheridan at that time was in no way connected with the school board and had no authority for signing his name to any communication. When the bills, aggregating $560, were received from the papers for the printing, the board refused to recognize them, saying that the advertisements had not been ordered by the board. When the order over what purported to be his signature was shown to President Harper, he declared that it was a forgery.

The papers were sent to experts in this city with samples of the handwriting of former Clerk Sheridan, who declared that the handwriting and name of Harper and that of Sheridan were alike. The matter was then placed in the hands of District Attorney Pinney, who turned the matter over to the police and caused Sheridan's arrest. The only motive that Sheridan could have had for inserting the advertisements was one of spite, hoping thereby to cause trouble for the Board of Education because he had not been reappointed as clerk.

Despite the fact that Justice of the Peace Augustus Acker of New Brighton showed the reports, the record of the case in his court, and also the warrant upon which Sheridan was arrested, Sheridan when seen yesterday afternoon denied point blank that he had been under arrest.

High Tide at Coney Island.

The fine weather yesterday attracted many visitors to Coney Island, and the police estimate the crowd as having exceeded 50,000. Of these the 12,000 or 14,000 who traveled by the Nassau Railroad Company's cars had a novel experience. An exceptionally high tide flooded the creek and covered the railroad company's tracks over the old wooden bridge at West Meadows, so as to stop all traffic. The company is building an iron bridge, and the officers at first decided not to run cars during the day, but the size of the crowds and the beauty of the weather induced them to change the decision. They caused to be constructed about thirty rough rafts and ran the cars to the water's edge on either side of the creek, and transferred their passengers free of charge by the floats.

Corset Department.
2nd Floor.
The "Vesta" TRADE MARK.
In Batiste, Coutil and Italian Cloth.—Spring Importation.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
Broadway and 11th St.

FIRST REAL SPRING DAY

New Yorkers, in a Happy Throng, Turn Out to Revel in the Sunshine.

PARKS AND DRIVES CROWDED.

An Endless Procession of Vehicles and Bicycles Passing the Grant Monument—Many Horsemen on The Road—Oarsmen on the Harlem.

There was a balmy softness in the air yesterday which New Yorkers had not felt for so long that everybody seemed to be tempted to get out of doors and revel in the sunshine and the breezes. Streets, boulevards, walks, and drives, the broad mall in Central Park, and the paths that lead by the menagerie, were thronged. Chrystie Street and Mulberry Park were glorified for a day, and the sunshine started bicycles rolling in the Bowery.

At the Aquarium the crush of visitors was tremendous. The number recorded for the day was 17,372, which breaks the record of Sunday, Feb. 21, by over 300. The great mass of them began to pour through the doors about 2 o'clock, and more than 11,000 of them viewed the exhibits in the tanks in the next two hours. The famous thirty-pound lobster, which is said now to recognize the man that feeds him, was the chief attraction of the show.

As for the parks, pedestrians crowded every path and lined every driveway, watching the countless rigs that whirled by them in continual stream. The crowds congested about the "Zoo," where the hardier animals had been taken out of doors.

Some of the children and young girls about the cages were gaily dressed, so as to give semblance of Summer, but most of the throng were still in sober Winter raiment.

The promenaders on the Mall had a little excitement in the early afternoon. A spirited little black horse, which Robert Flynn was driving to a T-cart, found the Spring air a trifle too much for his nerves, and ran out of the Centre Drive over the lawn to the Mall, tipping out his driver as he left the roadway. Mr. Flynn fell on the grass, and escaped injury.

The number of rigs out to do honor to the first fine day of Spring was bewildering. The stylish world mainly was represented during the forenoon, but the afternoon drivers, who tooled "all sorts and conditions" of vehicles, made full as interesting a spectacle, if they did fall short in point of fashion. Shuffling hags and blooded carriage horses, raw-boned livery horses, smart "chunks" and cobs, with here and there a chubby calico pony, mingled in the procession. There were plenty of landaus, broughams, carts, surreys, and phaetons, with victorias, dragged by high-stepping teams. Many of the more attractive turnouts were from up-to-date livery stables, whose keepers had learned that rubber-tired wheels do not pertain exclusively to the fashionable private rig.

The Casino and McGown's Pass Tavern were attractive spots to the equestrians. The stream of riders and drivers looked especially thick from the knoll in front of the tavern, and several horsemen of prominence were noticed. John Quinn, the big Harlem livery stable keeper, was out exercising a team of bay and black, which dragged a square box cast. J. H. Caldwell, the well-known Gravesend and Guttenberg starter, drove a single bay to a runabout. Dr. McCormick, who has recently brought four crack horses on from Boston, drove a big black horse, with a flowing tail and heavy mane, through the lark, up Fifth Avenue and past Claremont.

At Claremont the crowd of drivers was equally large. Among the horsemen to be seen there were Fred Steinway, driving Lou Mitchell and his new purchase from the Corbett Ranch; Henry Ziegler, driving the bay gelding Fred Steinway, named for Mr. Ziegler's cousin, along with Henry Audubon; Andrew Miller, en route for Morris Park; Patrick Ryan with a fast team of blacks driven to a surrey; Nick Housman, driving a blooded sorrel; Samuel McMillan, with Urbana Belle; Luke A. Burke, driving Memorial and Little Frank; Frank Work, Michael Leonard, and Ed Stokes.

Riverside Drive was thronged with carriages and fairly glittering with the revolving wheels of uncounted bicycles. About the marble tomb of Gen. Grant the crowd of pleasure-seekers was thickest. The granite sarcophagus lying in the space before the tomb was an object of special interest. A few wanderers scattered over the knolls that divide the branches of the drive and just above Claremont. But most of those who came on foot and many of the wheelmen lined the drive to watch the endless procession about the great monument.

The oarsmen of rowing clubs on the Harlem were out in goodly numbers yesterday to celebrate the first day fit for boating. C. Craig and H. L. Smith, the Wyanoke scullers, took a practice spin, and the junior eight, four, and gig of that club were also in evidence. Nonpareil, Dauntless, Bohemian, Friendship, Lone Star, Belden, and Atlantis oarsmen passed each other on the river, with a pretty contrast of varying costumes, strokes, and shells. The Atlantis junior and senior eights were both on the water, getting points from their coach, Fred Plaisted, and Amann and Nagle were among the doubles that limbered their arms in a spin past the dingy docks that flank the river near its lower end.

A "Literary" Club Raided.

Detectives Hughes and Hillman of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday afternoon raided the Harlem Literary Club, at 214 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and arrested Antonio Purillo, thirty-six years old, and twenty-one other Italians, who were drinking beer and playing cards. Purillo says that he is the President of the club. He has a charter for the club, but the charter has no specified address. Purillo and the other prisoners will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

Policeman Saves Two from River.

John Strobel, three and one-half years old, of 409 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, while playing at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixth Street last night fell into the water. Fred L. Blumm of 303 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street jumped to save him, but found the tide too strong to swim with the burden. They were being carried down the river when Policeman Clancey of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station rescued both with a small rowboat. Neither was any the worse for the wetting.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GUIDES TO THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Suppose you wish very much to find your way to the House Beautiful this Spring—take guides.

But guides are so expensive!

Are you sure? Our Spring furniture—made in graceful, comfortable shapes, showing the cleverest handiwork—is a capital guide; and that is not expensive.

Our draperies — designed and hung to fit any room—are excellent guides; and they are not expensive.

Our decorations—thought out with faultless taste for each client in special—are unerring guides; and they cost much less than you think.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HER HEART WAS RUPTURED.

The Curious Cause of Mrs. Riedel's Sudden Death.

Coroner's Physician Donlin made a report yesterday on a case which he has had under investigation, and in which he found that a woman's heart had burst open. "I have heard of people dying from a broken heart," he said, "but this is the only case on record to my knowledge where a heart has actually burst open."

Mrs. Mina Riedel died Thursday at her home, at 1,976 Second Avenue. She had been attended by Dr. Martin Burke of 147 Lexington Avenue, but her death was sudden, and Dr. Burke had not seen her recently enough to make out a death certificate. Dr. Donlin called at the house, and, finding nothing suspicious, he made out a death certificate from the history of the case, giving gastro-enteritis as the cause of death. Last Saturday morning, however, Coroner Fitzpatrick received an anonymous letter saying that Mrs. Riedel had been poisoned. He had Dr. Donlin make an autopsy. The latter then discovered the ruptured heart. There was no evidence, however, of poison or violence.

Mrs. Riedel was sixty-six years old, and four years ago spent eight months in an insane asylum. She was not pronounced cured, but her husband and other members of the family concluded that they could better care for her at home. Lately Mrs. Riedel fancied that she had $1,500 in a bank, which was untrue, and that some one was trying to poison her to get the money. She refused to eat anything that she had not cooked herself and finally got so that she took very little food at all.

Dr. Donlin is very much puzzled as to what caused the bursting of the heart, but thinks it possible that a disordered condition of the stomach caused retching, which produced the rupture. The heart was already in a diseased condition. The rupture is a large one.

AN EXCURSION TO IRELAND.

The Ninety-eight Centennial Association Preparing to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Rebellion.

There was a meeting of the '98 Centennial Association yesterday at the Irish National Club, 320 West Fifty-ninth Street, to perfect arrangements for an excursion to Ireland in June and July of next year, for the celebration of the rebellion of 1798. Representatives were present from Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, New Haven, Pittsburg, Scranton, Rochester, Troy, and other cities, and letters of approval were received from Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Louisville, and other distant places. Letters were also received from the Committee of Arrangement of Dublin.

The American committee will perform a two-fold work. It will first arrange for a big excursion, and then it will collect funds for a monument to the heroes of Ireland's struggle for freedom in such a form as the Dublin committee may decide. It was first intended to have only one excursion of 500 people, but the applications have come in so fast that it looks now as if there will be several contingents, each of that number. The date for the departure from New York will be determined by the date fixed by the Dublin committee for the principal event of the celebration in Dublin.

These officers, subject to revision, were elected at the meeting: President—Edward O'Flaherty, New York; Vice President—John J. Teevers, Boston; Treasurer—Robert J. Kennedy, New York; Secretary—John B. Kelly, New York; Trustees—James A. O'Gorman, Edward Brown, James Vaughan, Scranton, Penn.; James M. Vigney, White Plains; Wauhope Lynn, Martin J. Keogh, Thomas J. Revell, John W. Goff, John Revens, Providence, R. I.; James F. Gallagher, John Devoy, Stephen McFarland, Patrick McGarry, Chicago; Michael Breslin, William Crossin, Philadelphia; John Bremen, Patrick Lacey, John J. Stafford, Patrick O'Mara, Jersey City; John C. Gibson, Worcester, Mass.

Orators—W. Bourke Cockran, William J. Hynes of Chicago, Martin A. Foran of Cleveland, Ohio; James Fitzgerald, William F. Reddy of Richmond, Va.; James E. Hayes of Boston, Col. Frank J. Fitzsimmons of Scranton, Penn.; W. J. Roche of Troy, Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, and John T. McDonough of Albany.

Chaplains—The Revs. Patrick O'Brien of Tremont, Ohio; Henry A. Brann, D. D.; Patrick Cronin of Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert Ellis Thornton of Philadelphia, Thomas Cashman of Chicago, Ill.; Father Lennon, James A. McEvory of Jersey City, Bernard A. Brady, and Morgan M. Sheedy of Altoona, Penn.

The Executive Committee will meet twice a month at 656 Broadway until the excursion starts next year. The full list of Vice Presidents will not be completed for some weeks.

AIDED A LITTLE SUFFERER.

Girl Had Convulsions in a Boat—Treated by Two Women.

Peter Malley of Garretson, S. I., took his children, Helen, aged four, and Annie, aged two years, to visit his mother in Hoboken yesterday. During the visit the children were regaled with milk, sarsaparilla, and beer at intervals. On the return trip to this city in the ferry boat Netherlands, little Annie became ill, and went into convulsions. Malley was helpless. Opposite to him in the woman's cabin of the boat were Mrs. Sol G. Frost and Mrs. Andrew McShane, both of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Frost's little girl is just recovering from an attack of convulsions, and Mrs. McShane was in mourning for a child who died recently from that ailment. They obtained a tub of hot water from the engine room of the Netherlands and treated the little one with the skill of trained nurses and the attention of mothers.

By the time the boat moored at Barclay Street there was but little for the ambulance surgeon summoned from Hudson Street Hospital to do. After a couple of hours' detention at the hospital the child was well enough to be taken home.

She Talked on Sabbath Keeping.

Mrs. Wellington White spoke to women last night in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church on what they could do to prevent Sabbath breaking. Mrs. White is Field Secretary of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance. She asked all the women who kept servants to see that the girls be allowed to keep the Sabbath day. Particularly she urged them to do all their marketing before Sunday, and not to have the laundry returned that day. She said that a Chinaman had told her he could not keep the Sabbath, being obliged to return bundles early Sunday morning.

Spring Derbys are ready—$3.
Choose the shape that becomes you, with the assurance that it is approved by Fashion; we have only the fashion-maker's shapes.
Quality we guarantee—your money back if you want it.
Alpines, $2.75.
The new flat brim in both Alpine and Derby.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CAPITOL MANAGEMENT

Senator Pavey Is Extremely Anxious to Have It Thoroughly Investigated.

NOT LIKELY TO HAVE HIS WAY.

Senators Have Gained Too Much from the Extravagance to Allow Them to Vote for an Inquiry Regarding It.

ALBANY, March 21.—Senator Pavey's resolution asking for an investigation as to the management of the Capitol by Superintendent of Public Buildings Frederick D. Easton is in the hands of the Finance Committee. Mr. Higgins, a member of that committee, who was the first to publicly call attention to extravagance in the lighting of the Capitol, and who has given the large expenditures for maintenance considerable attention, is said to be anxious to follow out the provisions of the resolution. Other members of the committee are not so much inclined to do this.

Senators Mullin and Malby are half inclined to investigate, but considerable pressure is brought to smother anything of the kind, and they may yield to save the party.

Superintendent Easton has been charged with extravagance and lax business methods, with having "worked" the Capitol for political purposes, while the Pavey resolution goes so far as to speak of charges of "dishonesty."

Mr. Easton was asked by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES if he cared to make any statement in reply to the charges or to the proposed investigation.

"No," he said. "I do not know as the Trustees would care to have me say anything."

The Trustees are the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the Assembly, the board as constituted during the period of Mr. Easton's service being Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Hamilton Fish. To them Mr. Easton was directly responsible.

William Barnes, Jr., the member of the Republican State Committee for this district